T A CUTTING

THE CAMPBELL PRESS

AND THE VALLEY ECHO

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Current Events Interpreted

More Wracking Than Ruin

The fight over the supreme court bill, despite any schisms or animosities the issue may have provoked, has been a healthy thing for this country. Extremist friends of the bill charged that government is dominated by the court; extremist foes asserted the reins of government were vested in the president's hands. Historically significant, the controversy was a dramatic re-enactment of former American conflicts between a strong president and a strong supreme court. Worth all the bitterness of the battle was the manner in which a supposedly supine senate, of a so-called "rubber stamp" congress, displayed strength to end it. This reassertion of power by the legislative division of government proved once again that American democracy, founded on a system of checks and balances, really does work. Unbelievers were shown that it will take a lot of wracking to ruin these United States.

Twenty-Third Birthday

August 15 will mark the twenty-third anniversary of an event unrivaled in importance to the commercial world. It was that date, 1914, that American enterprise and engineering genius first opened the Panama Canal for navigation. Ships of all nations have passed through its locks and lakes in the years intervening. So forward-looking were builders of the "big ditch" that today there are only two ships afloat which could not be accommodated—the Normandie and Queen Mary, which are longer than the lock chambers. The all-time high in cargo traffic through the isthmus waterway was recorded in March of this year. With utility at its peak in 1937, it is interesting to note that if, by August 15, Congress has acted favorably on a bill now before the senate, fulfillment of the Panama Canal's promise to California agriculture will come just twenty-three years late.

And Farmers Still Wait!

Potential fulfillment rests in the Pettengill bill, which would make possible reductions in transcontinental freight rates through revision of the long-and-short-haul" section of the interstate commerce act. California farmers must ship to eastern markets by rail, because their produce is perishable and speed is essential. They hailed opening of the canal, back in 1914 because they believed the competition of cheaper water transportation would bring about a slash in rail tariffs. But the "long-and-short-haul" rule interfered. The railroads, prevented from reducing rates, lost much of their westbound non-perishable freight to the ships. Since then western agriculture has paid the major share of transcontinental rail operations, and a rate reduction has been impossible. The Panama Canal and the California farmer's patience—both twenty-three years old!

Handy Thing to Have Around

War department announcements tell us of a new "flying fortress" for Army use—the most formidable fighting airplane in the world a monoplane designed for combat in the sub-stratosphere. With a reported speed of more than 300 miles per hour, the plane is a "pusher"type, with propellers behind the wing, of all-metal construction and powered by two new type motors. It will be flown by a pilot, co-pilot, navigator, and two outboard wing gunners. It's lethal cargo comprises six machine guns and a load of light bombs. The Army expects to prove in field tests that the new plane will fly higher, faster and farther than any other fighting ship in the air, that "it can overhaul any air target." Our country has no intentioon of sending this great fighting plane across the seas to deal death and destruction in foreign lands. But, like that old revolver in the dresser drawer, it's a handy thing to have around our house.

YOUNG PEOPLE AT ASILOMAR THIS WEEK

Five of the younger people of the Congregational church are at the Asilomar Congregational conference for young people this week. They are Nora Brydon, Edith Hughes, Glen Du Bois, Sanford Hedegard and Winfield Archibald.

Next Sunday morning they will each give a report to the church of the various studies and social activities of the week. Every member and worshiper is asked to attend the 11 a. m. Sunday service so as to encourage the young people in their work.

The four groups will meet next Sunday at 6:30 p. m. The junior group under Mrs. Ada Stirling will hold their meeting at the home of Mrs. Howard Smith on Winchester road. It will be an outdoor meeting and social time.

All young people residing in the town at this time are invited to attend these fine youth meetings during the summer months. Sunday school is at 10 a. m. each Sunday.

PRICES DROP HALF CENT; DRIED COTS

Opening fied offers for dried apricots at prices a half cent lower than last year were reported today. These ranged from 8 1-2 to 12 1-2 cents for Blenheims and 8 1-2 to 13 1-2 cents for Moorparks.

It was reported there was little movement at these prices, growers being disposed to hold for an increase, perhaps up to last year's best—12 to 16 cents for Blenheims and 12 to 17 for Moorparks.

The field offer for pits was $25 per ton as compared to $30 last year.

The California Prune and Apricot association's final returns on the 1936 crop ranged from almost 11 cents to 16 cents with $30 for pits. A number of growers anticipating better returns from the association have recently signed contracts with G. K. Schrader, local fieldman.

CAMBRIAN HAS NEW TEACHER

The faculty of the Cambrian grammar school will be augmented by another teacher for the coming year. Charles Simond who attended San Jose State college and Stanford, will teach the seventh and eighth grades and assume the principalship.

Mrs. Mabel Keesling who has held that position for several years, preferred to do only teaching and will have the third and fourth grades.

Mrs. Wanda McCormack will have first and second, and Mrs. Anna James the fifth and sixth.

The rapid growth of population in this section, owing to the opening of several subdivisions and sale of orchard lots has increased the school census very materially.

"Wish You Were Here"

Modern letters have produced few such unique expressions as that which Father Divine, the Negro cult leader of Harlem, penned to a disciple in a California jail. With a fine scorn for the terse conciseness which characterizes the literature of today, Father Divine closed his message with the standard thought of "Am feeling fine," expressed in these words: "This leaves me well, healthy, joyful, peaceful, lively, loving successful, prosperous and happy in spirit, body and mind and in every organ, muscle, sinew, joint, limb, vein and bone and even in every atom, fibre and cell of my bodily form." The author of that exhaustive summary would find it difficult to express the timeworn greeting "Wish you were here" on the back of a picture post card.

LET THE SPARKS FLY WHERE THEY WILL

? ?

WHERE IS CAMPBELL? HOW DO YOU GET THERE?

How many times in the past 25 years have you heard this question asked? How many times have your friends been given specific directions by you as to how to get here, only to go miles beyond our intersections, due to practically no directional signs? Plenty of times! No one will deny this fact, or that such a condition exists. It is a sad but true state of affairs. We are practically isolated between two main arteries of traffic.

There is only one way that this condition can be remedied, and that is by placing signs of the proper size and prominence at our two main intersections with highway travel, i.e. ,one at Campbell avenue and Winchester road; the other at Campbell avenue and San Jose-Los Gatos road (Johnson avenue). These singns must be readily seen and recognized by fast traffic at all times, both day and night, and from both directions. These signs must also be attractive.

During the past many years, various suggestions have been made and acted upon, but to no avail. We are still isolated and the outside world is still wondering where we are, and how to find us!

At last we have got something! The Neon Illuminated Directional sign! It is just what we have been waiting for.

The Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis club, and various other organizations have fully investigated the advisability of investing in these signs, but where do we get the money?

The board of directors of the Campbell Kiwanis club have decided to make the break ,and President Carl Field and the board have given the writer the big job of raising the money for these signs and their maintenance and operation over a period of 3 to 5 years.

I have accepted this responsibility and having taken the cue from a little town in Texas, have decided to organize and stage a COMMUNITY CIRCUS. One that we all can help and participate in. It's success or failure will depend upon each and every member of our community. With your help and co-operation it can be put over.

We will need lots of help. It will take lots of work. It will require sacrifices on your part. It will require your wholehearted support and good will. Here is what we propose to do.

We need ACTS, ACTS and more Acts. Everybody who has ambition and talent can help. We need clowns, acrobats, animals, the costume type, in fact we need any and everything you have to offer that will improve and augment this undertaking. Here is how you can help.

If you can do anything or know of anyone who can and will do anything along the lines I have outlined, will you please get in touch with me at my office or at my home and I will be very glad to talk it over with you. Remember—we need you. Please help us out in this, the most worthy and worth while job this community has ever tackled. Also remember this is your circus, for the advancement of your community. This is not a one man enterprise, or a one club enterprise, but a community enterprise for your benefit and your friends and relatives benefit, and it's going to be lots of fun.

You friends and neighbors who can not assist with the circus can render just as valuable aid and service to the cause by getting behind the movement and boosting it along. So—LET'S GO! I am waiting and ready to hear from you.

HAL W. MORTON

Headquarters at Campbell Lumber Co. Phone Camp. 113. Residence: Campbell Avenue and Union. Phone Campbell 158.

JOINT BIRTHDAYS

Mrs. H. C. Smith and C. T. Fawcett were Monday to Wednesday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Krohn in San Francisco the occasion being the joint birthdays of Mrs. Smith and her daughter on Tuesday.

AT STRAWBERRY LAKE

Mrs. Frank Anderson and Mrs. Stewart Burgess left Monday for a vacation at Strawberry Lake.

First Skull for Smithsonian

The Smithsonian Institute's first skull was brought back by the Lewis and Clark expedition, 1803-06.

Round World Old Belief

The idea that the world was round was held by geographers of the First century B. C.

AT SANITARIUM

Mrs. W. H. Stray went to St. Helena Saturday where she entered the sanitarium for a months treatments.

FATHER ILL

Mrs. C. H. Whitman was called last week to Centerville, S. D., her former home, by the serious illness of her father, who is 87 years of age.

VISITS MOTHER

Melville Voge who has been visiting his mother and other relatives here for a few [illegible] will leave Friday or Saturday for New York. He is employed by the Grace Line steamship company on boats running between New York and Valparaiso, Chile.

REV. BENNETT PRESIDES AT LUNCHEON

The affairs of China as discussed by the Rev. J. H. Bennett at Tuesdays Kiwanis meeting was most interesting and illuminative.

The most significant feature of conditions in China is the position that the young students are assuming. They are rapidly taking into their own hands all the reins of government and casting off old traditions. Young women are choosing their husbands in many cases instead of the parents arranging the marriage. The yonger element is making China more militaristic as they see that the old peaceful habits have left the country open to foreign aggression.

They are making changes slower than in some other countries as they feel that they have years ahead, but their progress is surer, and in time the country will blossom out and become of world importance as in ancient times.

Next week Hans Hansen will preside and Thomas Ryan. principal of the Pala gramar school of San Jose will speak on the subject "Traffic."

ELLEN R. SMITH HONORED ON 80th BIRTHDAY

An informal gathering was held at the home of Mrs. Ellen R. Smith Saturday, when her children gathered to honor her on her 80th birthday.

Children present to make the day and evening pleasant and to talk over old times were Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Smith of Palo Alto; Stewart Smith of San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Smith of Los Gatos; Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Glass of San Fernando and Mrs. Lillian Voge of Campbell; and Mr. and Mrs. Hervey Voge, grandchildren, of Berkeley.

Many letters and cards greetings from friends to Mrs. Smith, increased the pleasure of the day.

8th BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED TUESDAY P. M.

Mrs. Bryce Whitmore entertained in honor of the birthday of her children Patricia Sue and Warren Bryce, Jr., Tuesday afternoon at her home on North First street. It was the twins eighth birthday.

Two cakes, beautifully decorated and with eight candles each, made up part of the delicious refreshments served by the hostess.

Guests present to honor the twins were Marvin McCorkle, Jack and Bobby Webb, Jean Jensen, Doris and Frank Smith, Bobby Files, Ernest Rhodes, Barbara Shaves, Mrs. Kenneth Gray and daughter Rita, Mrs. Gene LeFevre, daughter Rita, Mrs. Gene Le Fevre and daughter Nancy, Mrs. Richard Knappen and son James, Rosemary Smith and an aunt Aileen Fletcher.

The Phalanger

From far away Queensland the land of strange animals, comes the phalanger. It uses its fore paws for gathering food and its long prehensile tail to hang on the tree.

Wrought Iron Carbonfree

Wrought iron is practically carbonfree containing about .05 per cent carbon, is tough, can be bent and twisted, and is easily welded by any process.

The Isle of Pines

The Isle of Pines has an area of 1,180 square miles and a population of 5,000. It is located about 50 miles south of Cuba, of which it is a part. The land is virtually all owned by Americans. The chief towns are Nueva, Gerona and Sante Fe. The island produces citrus fruits, pineapples and potatoes. Cattle raising is the chief industry.

No Child Life

According to a collector of toys, dolls are the most difficult things to find in India since at such an early age they become child brides and have so many household duties that they have no time to play as normal children do.

TOWN WATER TESTS 100 PER CENT PURE

Samples of water were taken last week by Ralph Hyde, manager to Palo Alto Hospital laboratory, where it was tested for bacteria. Reparts were returned yesterday and showed all bacteriological chemical tests to be negative, meaning that the water consumed in Campbell is 100 per cent pure.

The laboratories at Palo Alto hospital are among the best and very thorough tests were taken of the water. Tests of .1 cubic centimeter, 1 cubic centimeter and 10 cubic centimeters with incubation for 24 hours and 48 hours were taken showing no indication of impurities. Throughout the years of service from the water company, tests have been made every month. During the summer months tests are taken every 15 days to safeguard the people against impurities in the water.

No chemicals or water softeners of any kind are used in the water. Air in the water, which sometimes shows as it comes from the faucet is caused from the rapid distribution necessary at times. There is nothing unhealthful about this condition.

It should be brought to the attention of the people of the community that in case of fire all sprinklers and faucets should be shut off at the homes. The pressure, which is now evenly distributed around the town, and increased at time of a fire successfully, when others are using it. When the fire department receives the new pumper, all the pressure will be concentrated at the one point when the pumpfire, is not great enough to fight er is in use.

The Campbell Water company, a community business has given satisfactory 24 hour service for 57 years. The present company was incorporated in January 1914, and was before that operated by Kennedy and Ainsley.

"Safe water is delivered to the people of this community day and night and costs less than anything else you buy," said Ralph Hyde, manager.

T. SOURISSEAU HAS POSITION ON ISLANDS

Thomas F. Sourisseau, son of Mrs. Maude Sourisseau, a member of the grammar school faculty, has gone to the Hawaiian Islands where he has acccepted a position with the Maui Drug company.

Tom began his school career in Campbell when his parents lived here, but later transfered to San Jose, and graduated as pharmacist from the University of California in 1936.

VISITS FRIENDS

Thomas Mendel of Palo Alto, a former resident of Campbell was visiting friends here for a few hours Tuesday.

WEEK-END VISITOR

Homer Hyde, employed at Yosemite, visited here over the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Hyde.

RECEIVE TREATMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. L. Genasci are back from a two weeks vacation at Paraiso Springs near Soledad. Mr. Genasci praised the management highly for the service and good treatments received at the health resort.

A "Tiger Wedding"

Arranging a "tiger wedding" is perhaps one of the most hazardous jobs the men have to tackle, says a zoo manager. It is so difficult to know just what a bride and bridegroom think of each other until they actually meet.

Speed of Lava, Clouds

Lava has flowed down the side of a volcano at the rate of fifty miles an hour, clouds have attained a velocity of more than one hundred miles an hour, and forest fires have traveled faster than a man can walk.—Collier's Weekly.

A Pleached Walk

Pleached walk is a walk over which interwined branches form an arbor.

CALIFORNIA
News of the Week

Plan New State Building

Sacramento. — Architects' plans for a million-dollar State building to house the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards will be drawn soon, Gov. Merriam announced.

Mendocino Wins Boundary Fight

Crescent City.—An old and complicated boundary dispute between Mendocino and Humboldt Counties was settled by a decision of Superior Judge Warren V. Tyron, who ruled in favor of Mendocino County and supported the present boundary. Humboldt County had claimed a strip of sixty square miles lying along the border.

California's Tax Payments Jump

San Francisco.—Californians paid $118,000,000 more taxes during the fiscal year ending June 30 than during the previous year, an increase of 18 per cent, according to the tax committee of the State chamber of commerce. This amount does not take into account the many licenses, fees and other non-tax income derived by the government, the committee reported.

Miner, 86, to Claim Bride, 82

Placerville.—George H. Sands, 86, a local mining company official, has left for Capron, Ill., where he plans to wed Mrs. Ida Stevenson, 82, his fiancee more than sixty years ago. Sands revealed the couple were engaged when he was 21 and she was 17. The engagement was broken and both married others who died years later. He came to California and has not seen Mrs. Stevenson in forty two years.

'Man Mountain' Dean Breaks Leg

Los Angeles. — Man Mountain Dean, 300-pound terror of the grappling game, was taken to a local hospital with a fractured left leg after a match with Sandor Szabo. Ringsiders thought that the pain-wracked Dean was "acting" when he screamed "My leg is gone, my leg is gone." He will not be able to wrestle again for at least three months if he does decide to return to the mat wars which have earned him more than $250,000.

Red Snow Found in Mountains

Sequoia National Park.—Red snow, a rare phenomenon, was reported in the vicinity of Hamilton and Moose Lake. Rangers believe it may be visible within a mile of the Generals Highway before end of the summer. Judge Walter Fry recalls seeing the phenomenon more than thirty years ago, and again in 1915, when specimens sent to the United States Department of Agriculture were found to contain minute forms of plant life.

Insanity Cure Tried

Stockton.—Experiments are being conducted at the Stockton State Hospital which may lead to a cure for California's 10,000 "incurable" sufferers from dementia praecox in the State institutions. Harry Lutgens, State director of institutions, said that the experiments are being conducted on four patients and while it is too early to arrive at definite conclusions the results are "highly satisfactory." The treatment consists of heavy injections of insulin, a drug used for diabetes, together with supplementary treatment of the patients.

Snake Kits for Kern River

Bakersfield.—The Cuyama district of Los Padres National Forest will be included in the line of snake bite kit stations inaugurated on the Upper Kern River this year, Walter J. Puhn, district ranger of the United States Forest Service, announced. The kits are contained in glass-fronted red boxes patterned after fire-alarm boxes, and are to be broken into only when the emergency arises. Each kit contains all the necessary first-aid material and complete instruction for treating snake bites until a doctor can be reached.

California Leads Nation in Air

Washington.—Far ahead of all other States as a leader in flying activities, California now contains the largest number of aircraft and pilots on record in any one section of the country, the Department of Commerce announced. More than an eighth of the United States total of 7307 licensed aircraft have their base in California, the report pointed out, and more than a tenth of the total of 9680 licensed and unlicensed planes are registered in the State. Only New York State approached the record of air-minded California, the survey disclosed.

Human Hand Found in Waste Paper

Antioch.—A human hand, severed at the wrist, was found in a bale of waste paper at the Fiberboard Products company plant here. Deputy Coroner Howard said it was the hand of a large man and the severing was not a surgical job. Since the waste paper used at the plant comes from all parts of the State, officials have little hope of tracing it. They said once before the hand of a woman was found in a scrap bale. It was never identified.

LABOR'S 'BATTLE OF THE CENTURY'

Clash Between John L. Lewis' C. I. O. and William Green's A. F. of L. Broadens on All Fronts; Government May Intervene.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

IN THIS corner—Bill Green, flashy stepper of the American Federation of Labor and the craft unions. And in this corner—John L. Lewis, two-fisted mauler of the Committee for Industrial Organization and the vertical unions. The stake—the "championship" of American labor organization. The fight—to a finish.

It was predicted months ago that the battle would be a live and bitter one—and it is. As the weeks roll by it becomes more and more apparent that A. F. of L. and C. I. O. are invading each other's fields. C. I. O. has gained steadily in membership, and A. F. of L. has defended its positions by intensifying its own membership drives.

Today the A. F. of L. claims a membership of 3,600,000, and the C. I. O. is pressing it closely with a claimed 3,000,000. Bulwarks of the Green organization's strength are the printing industry, teamsters and truckers, the building trades and metal trades, hotel and restaurant employees, street car workers and entertainers. Lewis finds his power in the basic and mass production industries — coal, steel, men's and women's clothing, rubber, oil, textiles, automobiles, etc.

But Lewis has clashed and is clashing with A. F. of L. in places which it has assumed were its own grounds. The latest of these is the maritime front. Meeting with 26 representatives of 23 maritime unions on both the east and west coasts, he announced that C. I. O. would attempt to gather the scattered unions into one big organization which will include workers on both coasts, the Great Lakes, the Gulf of Mexico and inland waterways. There are said to be 350,000 such workers. A. F. of L. already has two strong unions in the field.

A. F. of L. Wins in Philly.

The apathy of one organization for the other among maritime workers is demonstrated almost constantly on the east coast. Scarcely a week passes when there is not a strike of workers affiliated with one or the other of the two groups on some ship scheduled to leave port. The two organizations will not work with each other; if a ship owner makes an agreement with one union, the other walks out.

The condition is true even when the workers of one group involved are not engaged in the same industry as the other group. In Philadelphia not long ago, 25,000 teamsters affiliated with the Green organization went on strike. They were protesting the fact that C. I. O. unions had made an agreement with bakery employers. A. F. of L. won; it effected a truce providing for elections in the bakery plants, C. I. O. promising to withdraw if it lost the elections. C. I. O. lost and pulled out.

An interesting clash arose on a Seattle newspaper. The dispute was between the American Newspaper guild and the teamsters' union about control over the paper's circulation department employees. The guild was a member of C. I. O., taking in workers in the circulation, advertising and business offices, as well as editorial departments of newspapers.

The paper was forced to suspend publication pending settlement of the dispute. Teamsters refused to deliver the papers until members of the circulation department were placed elsewhere and their jobs given to A. F. of L. members. The guild members then went on strike claiming that the newspaper had taken 19 circulation men out of their jobs because they had refused to leave the union of their choice and join the teamsters' union. Police eventually removed the strike pickets and publication was resumed.

It is said that the order of the C. I. O. is not to encroach upon industrial fields which the A. F. of L. already has "successfully" organized, but this order has been violated, chiefly by minor organizers who, in their enthusiasm, have simply ignored it.

Federation Doubles Dues.

The Federation is not so passive in policy. It regards the C. I. O. as an out-and-out rival and makes no pretense of foregoing the C. I. O. field. It campaigns militantly and openly against John Lewis' C. I. O.

When it began to recognize the C. I. O. threat to its supremacy, the A. F. of L. lost little time in raising its dues from one cent per month per member to two cents; the old rate has usually been enough to make both ends meet but it was not enough to finance the fight against John L. Lewis.

Until recently the only funds in the C. I. O. war chest were those which affiliated unions contributed to it when money was needed to press its drives. But now C. I. O. has started collecting dues of five cents a month per member of affiliated unions.

Of course there are national unions belonging to one organization or the other which have large treasuries of their own. The bricklayers' union is said to enjoy a balance of some $7,000,000, while the ladies' garment workers are $2,000,000 in the black. Lewis is said to have spent $1,000,000 in the steel workers' strikes against independent steel corporations.

What Employers Face.

Employers are often faced with truly mortal problems as a result of the Green-Lewis friction. For instance there is the case of an automobile body corporation which was planning some major construction. The company's employees are dominated by the United Automobile Workers of America, a C. I. O. union. A C. I. O. union demands the work of digging the foundations. The contractor is afraid to begin work on the job for fear the A. F. of L. unions will not work on the superstructure. If he gives the foundation work to A. F. of L. men, he courts reprisals by C. I. O. automobile workers in the town. So the construction is not being done and nobody is benefiting from the employment it would provide.

Certain aspects of the rise of C. I. O. have reacted definitely to the advantage of the American Federation of Labor. Industries which in the past have been none too anxious to deal with the A. F. of L. are now welcoming it as an alternative to C. I. O., of which they are apparently afraid.

Here's One Solution.

Where local unions join the C. I. O., the A. F. of L. sets out to make up a rival union. This has happened in a number of cases. The A. F. of L. has been known to borrow employees from factories where its units are recognized to recruit new members in other factories where C. I. O. appears to hold a majority. As one faction or the other has sought to break picket lines, violence has sometimes occurred, with attendant injuries, both serious and minor.

Washington realizes that the labor struggle is no toy conflict and will probably take a hand in it sooner or later. It hardly seems possible that the administration could overlook a struggle with so many and so broad implications. One solution which is reported to have been suggested by one high in administration circles would attempt to bring the two organizations together. The plan is to offer Green a government post, and let him be succeeded by George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks. Within the A. F. of L. there would then be formed a new division over the basic industries; this would be headed by John L. Lewis.

But one of the main issues of the present battle within the ranks of labor is over who shall dominate A. F. of L. policy—the craft union groups or the basic industries' unskilled workers. Lewis' bloc threatens now to get so powerful that it will be able to vote itself into control of that policy. If the above plan would be successful, some agreement would have to be reached — and guaranteed — that would allow the two groups to share the power. But it does not appear that either wants to share it, and such a truce would be difficult indeed to effect.

Whether or not the C. I. O. is on the way downhill because of its failure to obtain written contracts in the strike against the independent steel companies is still widely debated. The campaign began a year ago, and by February some contracts had been obtained. The United States Steel corporation capitulated and signed C. I. O. contracts for its Carnegie-Illinois subsidiary's employees. This lent impetus to the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee drive until today it claims 260 contracts involving more than 350,000 steel workers.

Companies Woo Public Opinion.

But the independent companies refused to sign contracts and are apparently getting away with it. Before the federal mediation board they opened up an attack concentrated upon Lewis, charging that any C. I. O. affiliate was irresponsible, threatened to break contracts and did break them. Examples cited included the United Automobile Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, with which General Motors and Chrysler signed agreements, only to be plagued with hundreds of sit-down strikes after the agreement had been made.

Companies lost no chances to impress the public with the violence on the picket lines that were established by C. I. O. unions. When there was resentment of the employment of vigilantes by local police and by the companies, the vigilantes were upheld on the grounds that C. I. O. had regular armies of its own which it continually threatened to move in upon strike areas.

The contention is made that with the failure of C. I. O. in the independent steel strikes, "Big Steel" and the automobile companies will refuse to sign again when their contracts come up for renewal. Predictions are also made that C. I. O. is due for another serious drop in prestige in its attempt to organize the employees of the Ford Motor company.

Despite its failure to date in "Little Steel," the C. I. O.'s leaders are determined that they are here to stay, and are going right ahead in their organization of other industries.

The U. A. W. A. is airing its complaints against Ford in a hearing before the national labor relations board. In Washington the United Federal Workers of America are trying to organize 800,000 federal employees. The drive is on in the maritime field. C. I. O. is seeking national organization of agricultural, cannery and fruit and vegetable workers. It is broadening out into transportation, textiles, lumber, tobacco and education. It does not regard the "Little Steel" failure (if indeed it can be regarded as such) as an important one.

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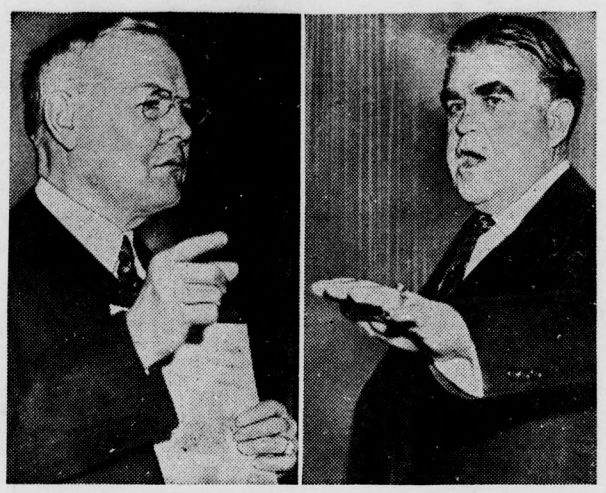

Opponents in labor's current fight: William Green (left), president of the American Federation of Labor, and John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Scenes like this are hardly uncommon in labor's current crisis.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
By WILLIAM BRUCKART
NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Great Leader Passes On

Washington.—Many times in these columns I have had occasion to write in praise of Senator Joe Robinson of Arkansas the Democratic leader in the senate. His magnificent qualities, his capacity as a statesman and the regard with which he was held by Republicans and Democrats alike were such that further praise from this pen would be of little value. Suffice it to say that in Joe Robinson's death the nation is the loser because "he fought the good fight."

But Senator Robinson's sudden death a few days ago has precipitated a political condition of gravest importance. Although none of us who knew him nor those with whom he was associated in an official capacity could have foreseen his sudden death, I think it is proper to say that the passing of Joe Robinson may have more far-reaching influence upon his country's history than all of his long and distinguished career in public life. That is to say, fate possibly has turned in this instance to the role it sometimes plays—the role of master strategist.

The answer is simple. Joe Robinson was the field marshal for the Roosevelt administration. Particularly, he was the field marshal in the greatest legislative battle to reach the floors of congress since the days of slavery, and this coincided with the daring adventure of an epochal administration.

President Roosevelt leaned upon Senator Robinson to put through the senate a bill that would permit the Chief Executive to appoint additional justices of his own choosing to membership in the Supreme court of the United States. He leaned upon the Arkansas senator for many other things as well, but it seems to be the consensus of opinion that Mr. Roosevelt's administration may well stand or fall by the success or failure of his program to reorganize the judiciary of the United States. It seems further that if the President fails to obtain congressional approval for this plan which would give the President domination over the court system of the country, he will have lost control of the legislative branch of the government for the remainder of his term. Few Presidents have been able to carry on successfully without the co-operation of the legislative branch.

It is too early, of course, to say whether the death of Senator Robinson means defeat of the court packing program. Nevertheless, most of the astute political observers in Washington—indeed, many of the President's own party in the senate—believe that the passing of the Democratic leader was a fatal blow to the President's power in congress. This results from the fact that Joe Robinson was able to mold together many groups and cliques and hold them by the sheer power of his lovable personality in a cohesive, workable unit.

The country never will know how well and faithfully Joe Robinson fought for the President and his policies. I have said in these columns heretofore and I repeat that I do not believe Senator Robinson favored all of the New Deal policies, in his heart. He was progressive but he had sound ideas; he stood by the President and the New Deal with courage and capacity, but on many occasions, I have reason to believe, he fought for those principles because he believed he should either fight as a member of his party or retire. Further, he knew that if he would retire he would not have the opportunity nor the influence to persuade the radical wing of the New Dealers to propose reasonable policies. In other words, the late Democratic leader was attempting to be a leader in fact as well as in name and many are the indications where he was able to pull the theorists and the radical New Dealers back from the brink of political destruction.

• • •

Court Bill Doomed

In view of the facts I have reported and the observations I have made above, it becomes perfectly plain that the President is in a position where he can lose the present court battle with ease. In fact, there are many observers who believe the court legislation will have to be abandoned and that congress will be quickly overwhelmed by that annual desire of representatives and senators to conclude their work and adjourn.

Let us review the situation as regards the court legislation. The President got off to a very bad start when the original bill to add six new justices to the Supreme court was presented. The original reasons he gave for demanding the new power he sought were shattered within a few days after the draft of the bill reached the Capitol. He was forced to abandon them. Mr. Roosevelt then came forward with a second set of reasons, namely, that the Supreme court as at present constituted could not and would not hold some of his social legislation constitutional. That set of reasons was knocked into a cocked hat when the Supreme court upheld the Washington state minimum wage law, the Wagner labor relations act and the social security taxes. Then came the resignation of Justice Van Devanter. Justice Van Devanter was one of the men whom Mr. Roosevelt had in mind as unwilling and unlikely to see social legislation through the same glasses as Mr. Roosevelt saw the situation in the country.

The Van Devanter resignation gave the President an opportunity to appoint a new member to the court. It also gave the senate an opportunity to burst forth with expressions of its own ideas concerning the type of man who should succeed Justice Van Devanter and the senators were not backward in promoting the name of the Democratic leader, Senator Robinson. But Mr. Roosevelt thus far has failed to fill the vacancy, and this failure has been interpreted by the opposition among the President's own party as an unwillingness to select anyone but a radical for the highest court. In any event, those opposed to the court bill contend that the President's delay constitutes only another reason why he should accept "the inevitable defeat" of the court revision program.

When it became apparent that the original bill for six new justices could not be passed because the Democratic-dominated senate judiciary committee reported the bill with a scathing denunciation, the late Senator Robinson astutely offered a substitute bill in the nature of a compromise. This substitute bore the authorship of Senators Logan of Kentucky and Hatch of New Mexico. Even the substitute which provided for one additional judge a year until the Supreme court numbered eleven members has received the same bitter criticism that characterized the first measure. Many members of the senate say they will fight it as long as they would have fought the original because it will give the Chief Executive control of the Supreme court just as the earlier one would have done.

Frankly, the substitute appears to be losing ground because in the house of representatives the other day, Chairman Sumners of the house judiciary committee, a Texas Democrat, announced that if the senate should pass the bill and if it reached his committee, it would never be reported to the house. Mr. Sumners is a long time member of the house and a highly respected one. He dominates his committee. There were few who believed that, after the chairman's declaration, the Supreme court bill ever could reach the floor of the house.

There is yet another phase of this picture. I refer to the line of cleavage that has been drawn within the Democratic party on account of the court legislation. It was this about which Sumners spoke but which he never mentioned directly in his speech. He talked about splitting the Democratic party and that was as near as he ever got to saying that if the President forces the court bill through congress (which he might yet be able to do) there will result a Democratic party and a New Deal party.

• • •

Star Route Bill Vetoed

President Roosevelt vetoed a little known and little discussed bill the other day. It was known as "H. R. 4408, an Act to Provide for the Renewal of Star-Route Contracts at Four Year Intervals." The title, of course, will mean little to most of those who read these lines. But, this was a bill intended to do justice to those underprivileged classes about which Mr. Roosevelt has often spoken in his fireside chats over the radio. The men who would have benefited by this piece of legislation were the star route carriers of the mails—the service that dates back to the stagecoach days of America and the service from which originated the Postal department's famous phrase, "the mails must go through." The star route is the only means by which a good many thousand persons are able to receive mails on anything like a modern basis because this service reaches the out-of-the-way inland towns where railroads are not yet and possibly never will be in operation.

I watched this legislation go through the house without dissenting vote; I saw Senator McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, attack the bill in vicious language and then I saw the senate pass it by a vote of nearly two to one.

In addition, I know that the representatives of these little known carriers (little known except to those whom they directly serve) had tried for a number of years to obtain a basis of pay that will let them live. They finally were able to convince Postmaster General Farley that unless they were paid more money the number that would go broke in carrying out their contracts would be amazingly large.

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BEAUTY'S DAUGHTER

By Kathleen Norris

© Kathleen Norris
WNU Service.

CHAPTER XV—Continued
—17—

Vicky's eyes found the little round violet puncture of the bullet hole at the flawless marble temple. Serena's sleeping face was placid, but the once scarlet mouth was pale and flecked with blood, and the beautiful pale gold hair was loosened into a careless cascade that hung in a web over the side of the bed. There was a horrible sprawling relaxation in her position, a dreadful mysterious shutness in the colorless lips that made Vicky tremble.

"Is there anything to do, Quent?"

"Not now." He did not turn from his contemplation of the wreck of what had been so soft, so lovely and alluring and fragrant and warm only a few hours ago. "No, it was instantaneous, Vic," he muttered.

"Killed herself!"

"She thought he was dead, d'you see?" the older man supplied suddenly. "The Chinese woman had come out of his room. It was while we were all in the hall there, awhile back, when we all thought that poor Morrison had no chance."

"I thought, from the way you all talked," Quentin said, "that he was! I was amazed when Amah said he wanted to see me. And certainly she must have thought so. Poor woman!"

An hour later Victoria and Quentin walked across the Morrisons' side garden, and through the gate into the lane and through their own gate. A perfect spring dawn was strengthening over the world now; it was four o'clock; the east was flushed with exquisite delicate pink, against which shoals and galleons of delicate silver and gray and paler gray cloud made long bars.

"I feel—reborn," Vicky said.

"Reborn. I'm terribly grateful, Vic," Quentin said.

"Oh, grateful! If you knew what I was thinking of all night long. Every horror that anyone can imagine seemed to be sweeping over me. I had you in jail; I had us all moving to some remote place."

"Perhaps you think I didn't, Vic, while we were working over him. Perhaps you think I didn't have a chance to think how I'd taken my life and destroyed it with my two hands. But thank God it's all over now!"

"I am tired. Quentin, doesn't the tea for the Vienna doctors and our lunch at the St. Francis seem longer ago than yesterday!"

"That wasn't yesterday!" he exclaimed.

"That's all it was."

"My God," he said again, struck. "She did do it, didn't she, Quent?"

"Yes," he said with a serious look. "I guess she did."

"Her killing herself"—The words sounded so strange that Vicky had to stop short and think of them—"her killing herself looked as if she did," she mused.

"She had that—I don't know what to call it—ruthless quality," Quentin said. "She went over any obstacle that was in her way."

"He roused the very worst in her; he always did," Victoria mused. "He seemed to sit back and laugh at her, and he never let her have enough money even to get away. She told me—she came to see me every few days, you know—that she had to charge even her lunches at hotels. That day she seemed to me desperate. She looked so beautiful, too; she was in a sort of corn color, and her eyes looked so blue. Mother said after she left, 'All dressed up and nowhere to go!' I suppose it was death-in-life to her to live in that quiet country house."

Quentin nodded, listening.

"You've been a trump all night long, Vic," he said, after a while. "If you'd been like most women, and refused to go over there, we might be in bad trouble this morning. If you were like most women, you'd have kicked me out years ago, I don't know why you act the way you do, but I want you to know—this sounds damn flat—but I want you to know that I admire you and that I'm grateful! I owe everything I've got in the world to you. I'm just beginning to realize that it's an awful lot. You know I'm not good at speeches, but when I think about you—and this is what I wanted to tell you—I get all choked up. I'm—I'm grateful."

"Thank you, Quentin!" Vic said from the other end of the table.

"We'll go on here, and some day I'll have a chance to show you that I'm changed," Quentin said. "It's taken me a long time to wake up. I've been a fool. I did the rottenest thing to you a man can do to his wife; it's just my luck, it's my incredible luck that you've—well, I won't say forgiven me; you don't forget those things, and you can't forgive them — but that you've worked it out your way."

"You did something of which you are ashamed," she said simply. "I—didn't. Why should there be any question of forgiveness? If I did something — something wrong, tomorrow — you'd be sorry—you'd think a little the less of me; but you wouldn't be personally touched because I forged a check—your own honor would be just what it was! My life isn't yours. I'm me."

"I wish to the Lord you would do something dumb," Quentin said with ineloquent force, after a pause.

"I sound smug," Vicky said, "but I'm not. And I do dumb things every day. Thousands of them. There were months—there were actual years when your home life was nothing but mistakes, nerves, uproar, my crying and being tired and sick, the children going into mumps and whooping cough, bills piling up."

"But, good heavens, Vic, what's that!" the man said roughly, in impatience. "What's all that compared to the other thing, compared to hurting your pride, and killing your love for me, and putting the thought of another woman eternally between us? Why, lots of the fellows go home to women who are extravagant and nagging and nervous, and who don't have a houseful of gorgeous kids to show for it! There's no comparison between the two."

"I think there is. I think nagging and extravagance and nerves are serious things, too, and I think women who won't have children, who hate home, who are always running about with other men, are just as bad! Even if they don't go to the limit—even if they fool along, getting everything they can out of a

"Killed Herself!"

man and then stopping short, never giving anything—it seems to me detestable," Vic said. "My own temptations are different," she added. "I think maybe I'm a mother first and a wife afterward; I've never gone in for pink baby pillows and long-legged dolls!"

The words brought back with a moment of horror the memory of her last sight of Serena's bedroom, and she was still.

"Serena loved you," she said thoughtfully, in the silence.

"She never loved anyone but herself," Quentin said. "Everything she said and did revolved about that. She loved her own beauty and power. She used them to get what she wanted. I knew it, after a while. Morrison must have discovered it as soon as they were married. Her first husband tried twice to kill himself. She was cold and vain, poor girl! And she was the woman," he ended, "for whom I broke your heart!"

"No, you didn't break my heart."

"Breaking a person's heart is a cheap way of putting it," Quentin said. "It sounds romantic, when it wasn't anything but damn stupid and selfish. You said what it really did, a minute ago. It made you think less of me; that's the real price. We never can go back of that. You'll never be able to trust me again. There'll always be that feeling, somewhere, 'way back in your mind, that I failed you!"

Vicky, her elbows on the kitchen table, her chin in her hands, looked thoughtful.

"I suppose so," she said slowly. "But I don't know that it matters. You've seen me looking pretty horrible, ugly and crying and frightened and only anxious to be let off pain; it doesn't seem to make you like me any less when I'm all gotten up in my new Paris clothes. Luckily people forget those things, when—under it all—they love each other."

Quentin answered her with a long look.

"I think you really believe that," he said after a while. "You're not like anyone else in the world!"

Vicky in her turn was thoughtful.

"Perhaps we're both tired," she said. "For that matter, what's happened tonight is enough to throw us into nervous breakdowns. We don't often talk this way. But it's only fair to tell you something, Quentin, that may partly explain the way I feel, the way I act. When we were married, eleven years ago, I talked about marrying for reasons, about not being carried away by excitement, about not falling in love.

"I told you my idea of marriage was companionship, home, children. You were a widower with a delicate youngster—" She laughed. "It seems funny now to think of Gwen as delicate, doesn't it?" she said. "Women were making your life a burden, and you needed just what I had to give. I remember our talking of it once, and your saying that whatever the agreement was before marriage, however reasonable and dispassionate the feeling was, no man could have a young wife around and not come to love her, that is presuming that he didn't come to hate her. Do you remember that?"

"Vaguely."

"Well, the joke was on me," Vicky said, "for I had it—had it desperately, the whole time! I trembled and got silly when you spoke to me, I thought of you all day long and lay awake dreaming of you all night. I was the love-sickest woman who ever knelt down and thanked God that the most marvelous man in the world had deigned to look at her! I never told you, I was too proud. I tackled the big house and the servants and Gwen; I even went to the hospital and had your babies, Quent. But I never dared tell you! You never asked me to; you took me calmly for granted, meals and furnace and Gwen and babies and answering the telephone and buying you new shirts, and that was the way I wanted it to be. I didn't want to be the one to introduce the silly, the sentimental side of it, cry when you forgot my birthday, and expect you to compliment me every night on the way my hair was done! I'd said I wanted a certain kind of marriage—work and responsibility and companionship, and plenty of criticism if I didn't do my job, and I got it! But I've loved you all the time! Quent, when you come home tired at night and go to sleep with your big heavy head on my shoulder, I lie awake sometimes for joy. Juliet has nothing on me, nor Beatrice, nor Nicolette!"

She stood up, smiled at him.

"There!" she said. "That's my awful confession. I've made you a speech."

Quent took Victoria in his arms.

"You've made me a speech, Vic. I'll never forget it."

[THE END]

In our next issue!

CATTLE KINGDOM

by Alan Le May

A new story of the West . . . cattle ranges . . . adventure . . . romance—and murder! It was murder that struck once, twice, three times . . . a series of puzzling crimes that made detectives out of cow punchers, that left the finger of suspicion pointed at innocent men. Here's an unusual drama that adds real mystery to the ever-thrilling story of outdoor life in the Rockies. You'll enjoy "Cattle Kingdom," a truly great story by a popular Western author—Alan Le May.

Read Every Installment!

'Way Back When

By JEANNE

WALT DISNEY WAS A MAIL CARRIER

WHAT are the secret ambitions of those who serve us, particularly those whose occupations are mechanical or lonesome enough to allow their minds to drift often into the realms of fantasy?

Walt Disney is an example. Born in Chicago in 1901, his first job was as a mail carrier there, at the age of sixteen. As a little boy he liked to draw, and he liked to draw animals; but the famous creator of Mickey Mouse had to make a living delivering mail. He had no chance to express his creative genius until after the World war, when he obtained a job as a commercial artist in Kansas City. In his garage, he experimented with animated newsreels called "Local Happen-

ings," which he sold to Kansas City moving picture theaters. He followed these with a series of fairy tales for local clubs and church gatherings.

This modest success prompted him to try Hollywood, where he started in an unpretentious little building far from the big studios. There he created "Oswald, the Rabbit" but after making 26 subjects, he and his backer separated. The backer owned the rights to "Oswald, the Rabbit," which is still being shown in the theaters, and Disney was left without his most promising character. Out of ths adversity was born "Mickey Mouse" and the "Silly Symphonies."

Today, Walt Disney employs a staff of artists to draw his characters but he is, himself, the voice of Mickey Mouse.

* * *

PICTURE MAGNATE WAS A PEDDLER

IT'S fun for the young man who was born to be president of his rich father's company: a month in the shop, a month clerking, and then general manager. But consider the discouragement and heartaches of the boy too poor for an adequate education, too poor for nourishing food or decent clothing, too poor to meet people with influence. That such boys, possessing only courage, ambition and brains, can still rise in America is this country's strongest defense against fascism and communism.

William Fox was born in Tulchva, Hungary, son of a small shopkeeper who extracted teeth as a side-line. The family moved to

America when William was nine months old, and settled in an East Side tenement district of New York city. His first job was at the age of nine, when his father, who was out of work, made stove blacking in their small tenement and William peddled it from door to door in the neighborhood. Later he sold candy lozenges at the Third Street dock and at Central park on Sundays. At the age of fourteen, he was forced by poverty to quit school. He obtained a job in a clothing firm and rose to be foreman in charge of lining cutting, at the magnificent salary of $8 per week. To augment his earnings, he bought umbrellas and peddled them in front of theaters on rainy nights. With $1,600 savings accumulated through many privations, he started a cloth examining and shrinking business, when he was twenty-one, and at the end of the second year invested his profits in a nickelodeon or five-cent motion picture house. Twenty-five years later he headed the great $200,000,000 corporation which bore his name, including a picture producing company, distributing agencies, and thousands of theaters throughout the United States.

Who knows for what high position that peddler who calls at your door may be preparing. William Fox rose from the same start.

—WNU Service.

Sew-Your-Own Style News

HERE is something practical, something sweet, and something ornamental for your midsummer wardrobe.

Simple As Toast and Coffee.

At breakfast time you need the crisp shipshape style of the little model at the left. He'll proffer that eight o'clock kiss with alacrity and fervor when you greet your hubby in this pleasant surprise. Make it of a gay tub-well cotton for greatest usability.

Lines That Live.

For luncheon in town, for cutting up touches on the Club veranda you can't find a more fetching frock than the one in the center. It combines sweet swing with nonchalance. Never has a designer given more flattering shoulder and waist lines than these. "And what about the skirt?" you ask. Obviously it has the most finished flare in town. Chiffon, acetate, or sports silk will do justice to both the flare and you, Milady.

And If Autumn Comes.

It's a help to have a dress like the one at the right around for it gives that feeling of preparedness. Prepared in case a cool Fallish day or evening is slipped in without warning. Then, too, it won't be long before cool days will be the rule rather than the exception. So it would seem a logical as well as a fashionable step to set about making this elegant model right away. Be first in your crowd to show what's new under the fashion sun for Fall.

The Patterns.

Pattern 1354 is designed for sizes 34 to 46. Size 36 requires 4⅝ yards of 35 inch material.

Pattern 1307 is designed for sizes 12 to 20 (30 to 40 bust). Size 14 requires 3¾ yards of 39 inch material plus 7½ yards of ribbon for trimming as pictured.

Pattern 1324 is designed for sizes 14 to 20 (32 to 42 bust). Size 16 requires 3¾ yards of 39 inch material plus ½ yard contrasting, and 1¾ yards of ribbon for the belt and bow at the neck.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 149 New Montgomery Ave., San Francisco, Calif. Patterns 15 cents (in coins) each.

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AROUND the HOUSE

Items of Interest to the Housewife

Washing Cretonne Covers. — When washing cretonne covers or curtains, add two or three aspirin tablets to the water; the colours will not run and will retain their brightness.

* * *

Burnt Saucepans. — If the bottom of a saucepan is burnt, sprinkle salt over it and leave for an hour or two. Then add a little water, rub well, and when washed out the marks will have gone.

* * *

Washing Spinach. — When washing spinach, place a generous pinch of salt in the water to make the sand sink to the bottom.

* * *

Sauce for Meats.—For a snappy and delicious sauce to serve with meats, mix one cup apple sauce, ½ cup horseradish and one cup whipped cream.

* * *

Turnip Patties. — Turnips can be made into little cakes if they are mashed, thoroughly drained, and then seasoned with salt, pepper and cayenne, and bound with beaten egg-yolk. When the mixture has got quite cold, divide it into small balls, coat these with egg - and - breadcrumb, and fry them to a golden brown in deep fat. Serve garnished with watercress.

* * *

Maple Mousse.—One cup maple syrup, whites of two eggs, two cups whipping cream, few grains salt. Bring syrup to the boiling point and pour in a thin stream on the whites of eggs beat until stiff, beating as the syrup is added. Whip cream until firm and add salt. Combine with first mixture and pour into ice cream freezer, pack in eight parts ice to one part ice cream salt and let stand three or four hours without stirring. Scrape mixture down from sides of freezer two or three times during the freezing to insure even freezing.

* * *

Shade for Ferns. — House ferns need a light well-drained soil and plenty of water. They thrive better in partial shade.

WNU Service.

CHEW LONG BILL NAVY TOBACCO 5¢ PLUG

LIFE'S LIKE THAT *By Fred Neher*

"No gas man is going to track up my clean linoleum!!"

The Campbell Press and Valley Echo
Published Every Thursday at Campbell, Calif., by
EDNA F. SMITH

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A GENIUS PASSES

A world paid generous homage to a great inventor upon the death of Marconi last week.

What a far cry this was from the days when neighbors of the older Marconi, passing his estate, stared with amazed eyes at the slim, blue-eyed lad in his teens energetically clamping queer-looking tin boxes onto wooden poles, busily ramming and tamping these poles into the earth.

Their amazement was natural. Who, in the early 1890's, could suspect this home-made contraption with its crude tin cans, sizzling with erectric sparks was forerunner of the aeriel?

Less skeptical though, were British officials just a few years later when, on the roof of the old London General Postoffice, the youth rigged up his apparatus and demonstrated its magic to their satisfaction.

Here in the United States, Americans heard about a new kind of reporting as long ago as 1900 when Marconi arrived and one November night sent crackling through the ether the story of McKinley's triumph over Bryan.

Though that story in 1900 went out in code it was the unflagging zeal of Marconi that made Bellamy's fantastic yarn in "Looking Backward," predicting reception of music and voices from distant points, come eloquently true within the next two decades.

And let us remember that, in honoring this great inventor, we also honor Hertz, the German; Branly, the Frenchman; Maxwell, the Englishman, and de Forest, the American. For science knows no national boundaries.

It is altogether fitting that radio communication, the product of many minds from many lands, serves continually to shatter the vast distances separating continents and peoples. For his illustrious work in this field, Marconi is assured of undying honor.

* * * * *

THE DUST-BOWL MOVES WEST

Under a blistering summer sun, a gaunt, sharp-boned woman stoops wearily over a battered tub in an ill-kempt clearing beside a California highway. A patch of canvas, stretched from the running-board of a ramshackle jaloppi to a pair of stakes, ineffectually shelters four or five dozing children from the blazing heat beating down on this makeshift camp.

The names of these people? Maybe Smith, Jones, Williams—it doesn't matter.

They, and thousands of others like them, are vagrant refugees from the middle west where interminable onslaughts of droughts and dust storms have laid waste the once good earth.

Between January and June this year, some 43,000 such persons, all seeking employment, have entered California, swelling the number of these dust bowl victims filtering into the state in the past two years to 170,000.

Looking out for these homeless thousands is a responsibility that this state cannot assume. That is a task for the federal government. The problem is not insoluble. This week, for example, farmers of the Great Lakes and middle northwest regions are threatened by a critical shortage of workers. These migrant refugees are needed. They are employable.

The federal government must see to it now that all these jobs in search of workers and all these workers in search of jobs do meet and join hands without further delay.

* * * * *

IT'S BUDGET TIME!

Now is the time for all good citizens to come to the aid of their pocketbooks.

By this week's end county auditors will have their preliminary budgets for the next fiscal year filed with the clerk of the board of supervisors.

On or before Tuesday, August 10, the board of supervisoors will scribble its okay across this preliminary budget.

Public hearings on the budget must start by Friday, August 20, and will continue for no more than ten days.

Now here is where Mr. John Q. Taxpayer steps into the picture and takes the helm, provided he's on his toes as he should be.

At these public hearings Mr. Taxpayer gets his chance. These ten days are his chance to attend open house with the supervisors and declare his bid.

If we act now, and talk later, we're apt to receive much more cheerful news when the postman rings twice and hands us our tax bill.

* * * * *

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Just two hudred and two years ago next week, there began in New York one of the most significant court trials in the history of mankind. Its outcome established the principle that has permitted American democracy to survive, the one basic liberty that is the preserver of all other rights of men.

The principle was freedom of the press.

On August 4, 1735, when this trial began, it did not seem momentous. John Peter Zenger publisher of the New York Weekly Journal, was charged with libel for having criticized the administration of Governor Cosby. The jury solemnly considered this accusation that is so inconceivable to us today. Then it brought in a verdict of acquittal. Historians have since marked the date as the beginning of true freedom of the press in the United States.

Imagine what it would be like in America today if the press through two hundred years had been forbidden to criticize the acts and policies of a government in office! One need not even imagine it. Merely looking at any of the dictatorships of Europe makes the picture quite clear.

BEHIND THE MIRACLES

Most of us accept with calm matter-of-factness the scientific triumphs which improve our lives, achievements which were hailed as modern miracles just a few short years, or months ago. So rapidly does the miracle become commonplace, so swiftly does man's richer life become habitual, that most of us are not alert to the progress about us.

A business man travelling from Los Angeles to San Francisco, for example, may appreciate the time saving offered him by a streamlined train, but nine times out of ten he is ignorant of the scientific labors which make his fleet journey possible.

The passenger appreciates the fact that air-conditioning in the car adds to his comfort, but he probably doesn't know that the air he breathes is cleaner and cooler because of a chemical fluid called Freon, developed five years ago to replace ammonia in refrigeration. He may notice that the drinking water tastes slightly different than tap water at home. What he doesn't know is that every drop of water on the train has been chlorinated against typhoid and other germs.

The traveler may remark that a train ride is much smoother than it was in the old days. He doesn't realize that thousands of hours of research and experimentation with draft gears brake shoes and air-brake controls have taken the jolts, bumps and sways out of his ride. He speeds to his destination in safety because the train wheels are the finest steel discs man has developed, becaue the research millions spent yearly by the railroad and steel companies have produced a flaw detector to eliminate microscopic breaks of shatter cracks in rails.

Getting off the train, the business man sums up his experience with acknowledgment of a fine trip, then plunges unthinking into an urban wonderland built by science.

* * * * *

A LESSON IN FRENCH

Troubles do beset us at times ,and frequently we grumble about them. But we would not if we'd just stop to remember how fortunate we are to live in America and not in war-frightened, poverty-stricken Europe.

Look what is happening today in France. Desperately, the new Chautemps government struggles to avert financial collapse. Protesting against the government policies, food shops and restaurants threaten to close and starve the populace. Ahead, for France, may lie chaos—perhaps even civil war.

All the unrest is no mere political discontent. The people are sick at heart. Taxes are crushing. Wages are low. But worse, prices even on necessities of life are almost out of sight. Mutton chops cost $1.50 a pound. Gasoline is 57 cents a gallon.

America can be thankful to have no such burdens as these. But there is a lesson, in this French crisis, for America to learn, since we have been not altogether free from a tendency to make the same mistakes.

France's latest sharp rise in prices, for example, occurred after new laws had put drastic expense on business, on retailers. Their government seemed to forget that the expense would fall immediately on consumers, and merely aggravate an already critical situation.

Various state governments in America have blundered in the same way, with laws levying special taxes on retailers that employ, for efficiency's sake, large-scale, multiple-outlet methods. True, these laws have not sent chops to $1.50, but they have been a factor in increasing food prices.

If we don't check the tendency to ignore consumers now, what is to prevent us from forgetting them again and again and again until people are saddled with burdens as unbearable as those in France today?

Anyway, it is something to think about.

* * * * *

GOOD MANNERS—GOOD NEIGHBORS

While guns roar in bleeding Spain's year old civil war, European democracies nervously continue to feed soothing syrup to the dictatorships, desperately hoping to stop their tub-thumping roars before it's too late.

Europe's democracies haven't undertaken this perilous task of trying to keep the peace because they're necessarily more idealistic. But being democracies they prefer, where possible, to defend their interests and settle mutual grievances by common sense and peaceful bargaining instead of by the mailed fist. They know good manners make good neighbors. . . .

A certain story shows very clearly these two ways of settling conflicts. An espionage agent for one of the Great Powers was standing at a bar in Constantinople one night in the summer of 1916. A Turk at his elbow suddenly unleashed a stream of abusive epithets at him, which he ignored.

Enraged by this, the Turk crashed his fist into the agent's face, and sent him spinning to the floor. The agent got up quiety, brushed his clothes, extended his hand in greeting to his startled opponent. The fighter's amazement was greater still when he felt coins being pressed into his palm. The agent bowed, smiled, and left the place.

Next moment an espionage agent for another bloc of powers entered the bar. Having some degree of deductive powers, the Turk hopefully knocked the second agent flat on his back without more ado. Infuriated, the agent leapt to his feet, snatched his revolver, and pumped a volley of shot into the Turk who, naturally enough, died on the spot. What international complications this led to needn't be gone into here.

But its moral and the democratic principle are plain: Good manners make good neighbors.

* * * * *

PREVIEW OF FAIR

As many as 10,000 persons in one day have visited the preliminary exhibit of the New York World's Fair of 1939, showing scale models of site, structures and other features of the exposition, in the Empire State Building. The average daily attendance is 2,000.

Three Rooms and Bath — By Percy Crosby

DON'T MAKE ANY DATE FOR TO-NIGHT. THE HENRYS ARE COMING TO PLAY 500
AW, THAT GAME! TO-NIGHT'S MY POKER NIGHT.
WELL, WELL. I'M CERTAINLY GLAD TO SEE YOU PEOPLE AGAIN - OH, JESS! HERE THEY ARE
WELL, I GUESS WE'RE RIGHT ON TIME.
NOW WHAT GAME OF CARDS WOULD YOU FOLKS SUGGEST?
HOW ABOUT A LITTLE GAME OF WILD POKER?
W-WHY CERTAINLY. JACK SUPPOSE YOU GET THE CHIPS.
WELL, THAT'S THE WAY THEY RUN.
WHAT WILL JESS THINK OF US COMING IN AND WINNING LIKE THIS?
OH, JESS! HAVE YOU ANY MORE CHANGE? I GUESS SHE DOESN'T HEAR WITH THAT COFFEE GRINDER GOING.
A COUPLE OF HOURS LATER.
HOW— WHY— WHAT'S THE MATTER?
YOU KNOW PERFECTLY WELL WHAT'S THE MATTER.
SH! SH! NOT SO LOUD - THEY CAN HEAR EVERYTHING
-AND PLEASE DON'T PLAY ANY MORE AFTER WE EAT.
THE THINGS WE COULD GET WITH $19. PEOPLE LIKE THAT ARE OUT FOR ALL THEY CAN GET.
WELL - YOU INVITED THEM, JESS

Summer Subscription Special!

$1.00

During August and September the regular subscription rate of The Press will be reduced to $1.00——representing a saving of 33% to our patrons——as an inducement to new subscribers and as a generous discount to those subscribers who are in arrears.

Statements figured on this basis will be mailed shortly——and to enjoy the saving subscribers must remit before October 1, after which date the regular rate of $1.50 will again prevail.

Here is your opportunity to subscribe to The Campbell Press for son or daughter who will be away at school this winter, or other relatives at near or distant points, or that old friend who used to live here and likes to keep in touch with Campbell doings.

THE CAMPBELL PRESS

Probable Candidate for Governor

According to gossip in political quarters, Peirson M. Hall of Los Angeles, shown above, is a likely candidate for Governor or United States Senator on the Democratic ticket next year. Mr. Hall for the past four years has been United States Attorney for the District of Southern California and has made an enviable record. He is married and the father of two children.

LEGAL NOTICES LEGAL NOTICES

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR CAMBRIAN SCHOOL DISTRICT IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1937-38

I Proposed Expenditures, 1937-38	
A. Regular Expense	
1. Administration	$ 115.00
2. Instruction	6,550.00
3. Library	90.00
4. Operation of Plant	1,600.00
5. Maintenance of Plant	1,745.00
6. Auxiliary Agencies	275.00
7. Undistributed Reserve	1,300.00
B. Special Expense Charges	192.00
C. Capital Outlays	700.00
D. Total Proposed Expenditures, 1937-38	$12,567.00
E. Less Transfers to Other Districts	156.00
F. Net Expenditures, 1937-38	12,411.00
II Outstanding Obligations, 1936-37	
III General Reserve, 1938-39	
IV Total Budget (ID plus II plus III)	$12,567.00
V Income Requirements	
A. Total Estimated Income Other Than Dist. Tax	7,101.46
B. District Tax Requirement (IV minus VA)	$ 5,465.54

A public hearing of the above budget will be held before the governing board of the above named school district in the Cambrian school, located on San Jose-Los Gatos Road on August 2, at 8 o'clock p. m., at which time and place any taxpayer of said school district may appear and object to the above proposed budget or any item thereof.

Signed: Lewis H. Britton,
County Superintendent of Schools

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR CAMPBELL UNION GRAMMAR SCHOOL DISTRICT IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1937-38

I Proposed Expenditures, 1937-38	
A. Regular Expense	
1. Administration	$ 3,700.00
2. Instruction	39,546.00
3. Library	800.00
4. Operation of Plant	7,500.00
5. Maintenance of Plant	3,000.00
6. Auxiliary Agencies	7,600.00
7. Undistributed Reserve	4,572.00
B. Special Expense Charges	350.00
C. Capital Outlays	2,000.00
D. Total Proposed Expenditures, 1937-38	$69,068.00
E. Less Transfers to Other Districts	
F. Net Expenditures, 1937-38	69,068.00
II Outstanding Obligations, 1936-37	
III General Reserve, 1938-39	
IV Total Budget (ID plus II plus III)	$69,068.00
V Income Requirements	
A. Total Estimated Income Other Than Dist. Tax	48,983.77
B. District Tax Requirements (IV minus VA)	$20,084.23

A public hearing of the above budget will be held before the governing board of the above named school district in the Campbell Elementary school, located at Campbell on August 4, at 8 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place any taxpayer of said school district may appear and object to the above proposed budget or any item thereof.

Signed: Lewis H. Britton,
County Superintendent of Schools

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR MORELAND SCHOOL DISTRICT IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1937-38

I Proposed Expenditures, 1937-38	
A. Regular Expense	
1. Administration	$ 15.00
2. Instruction	6,370.00
3. Library	120.00
4. Operation of Plant	2,500.00
5. Maintenance of Plant	700.00
6. Auxiliary Agencies	2,060.00
7. Undistributed Reserve	200.00
B. Special Expense Charges	186.00
C. Capital Outlays	
D. Total Proposed Expenditures, 1937-38	$12,151.00
E. Less Transfers to Other Districts	
F. Net Expenditures, 1937-38	12,151.00
II Outstanding Obligations, 1936-37	
III General Reserve, 1938-39	
IV Total Budget (ID plus II plus III)	$12,151.00
V Income Requirements	
A. Total Estimated Income Other Than Dist. Tax	5,062.53
B. District Tax Requirement (IV minus VA)	$ 7,088.47

A public hearing of the above budget will be held before the governing board of the above named school district in the Moreland school, located on Saratoga-Santa Clara Road on August 2, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place any taxpayer of said school district may appear and object to the above proposed budget or any item thereof.

Signed: Lewis H. Britton,
County Superintendent of Schools

The FARMERS CORNER

by RALPH H. TAYLOR
Executive Secretary Agricultural Council of California

California's state department of agriculture has a splendid new achievement in its record book which promises to save California farmers, and farmers the world over, many millions of dollars—the development of methyl bromide as a fumigant!

With its possibilities barely tapped ,the "miracle gas" already has already contributed more to the solution of serious problems of pest control than any other fumigant ever developed.

Development of the gas as a fumigant—a scientific achievement of recognized importance—came, furthermore, as a by-product of the department's somewhat prosaic job of regulatory pest control and plant quarantine work.

To D. B. Mackie, supervisor of entomology, and his assistants, who are entitled to full credit for the achievement, it was part of the day's work—a splendid tribute to the caliber of the department's personnel and to the high type of service which they render the state, for their job is primarily regulation and enforcement, rather than research.

First used by European airways as a fire extinguisher, methyl bromide gas was tried out in France as a fumigant, but was finally abandoned, as no supply of the pure chemical was available. A plentiful supply exists in the United States, however, and Mr. Mackie went to work. His greatest obstacle was "taming the gas" in order to measure it properly, as its boiling point is below 40 degrees F. Finally Mr. Mackie and his assistant entomologists designed applicators which permit proper measuring of dosage. And then began the experiments, with the following results:

Used first as a treatment to destroy tuber moths in California potatoes, it enabled the shipment of 235 cars of potatoes in the first year which would not have been permitted to move otherwise.

It was then used with equal effectiveness to destroy pinworm in tomatoes. As a result, California growers have a guarantee that their markets will be kept open!

It can be used to kill vegetable weevil in celery; to free Cuban pineapples of mealy bug infestation; to destroy Japanese beetles in green vegetables such as green peas, snap beans, tomatoes, eggplant, green corn, etc.

In greenhouses at the rate of 4 ounces per 1,000 cubic feet, it kills mealbugs, scale, mite and aphis on herbaceous stock and ferns which will not stand up under hydrocyanic acid treatment. Of particular interest to nurserymen is the fact that it has permitted extension of treatment to many species of her-

(Continued on Page 8)

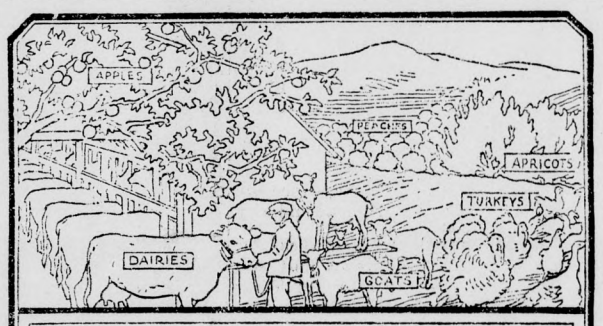
LEGAL NOTICES LEGAL NOTICES

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR CAMPBELL UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1937-38

I Proposed Expenditures, 1937-38	
A. Regular Expense	
1. Administration	$ 1,400.00
2. Instruction	53,437.49
3. Library	750.00
4. Operation of Plant	8,000.00
5. Maintenance of Plant	1,000.00
6. Auxiliary Agencies	5,000.00
7. Undistributed Reserve	9,904.72
B. Special Expense Charges	8,500.00
C. Capital Outlays	2,500.00
D. Total Proposed Expenditures, 1937-38	$90,492.21
E. Less Transfers to Other Districts	7,000.00
F. Net Expenditures, 1937-38	83,492.21
II Outstanding Obligations, 1936-37	
III General Reserve, 1938-39	
IV Total Budget (ID plus II plus III)	$90,492.21
V Income Requirements	
A. Total Estimated Income Other Than Dist. Tax	47,431.10
B. District Tax Requirement (IV minus VA)	$43,061.11

A public hearing of the above budget will be held before the governing board of the above named school district in the Campbell High school, located at Campbell on August 2, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place any taxpayer of said school district may appear and object to the above proposed budget or any item thereof.

Signed: Lewis H. Britton,
County Superintendent of Schools



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35 East Campbell Ave. Campbell 46

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THURS., FRI., & SAT. SPECIALS

Briardale Mayonnaise, pt. jar,	25c
Briardale Corn, 12-oz. cans	15c
RITZ CRACKERS, 1-lb. pkg.	22c
Lux Toilet Soap, 3 bars	18c
BISQUICK, lge. pkg.	30c
Corned Beef Hash, No. 1's	18c
Sunsweet Prunes, 2-lb.	15c
Westlake Salmon, No. 1's, 2 for	25c
Westlake String Beans, No. 2's, 2 for	25c
Briardale Crab, No. ½ tins	30c
Briardale Tomato Juice, 1's, 3 for	25c
Morning Milk, 3 tall cans	20c

FIELD'S STORE
PHONE 127 SERVICE and DEPENDABILITY

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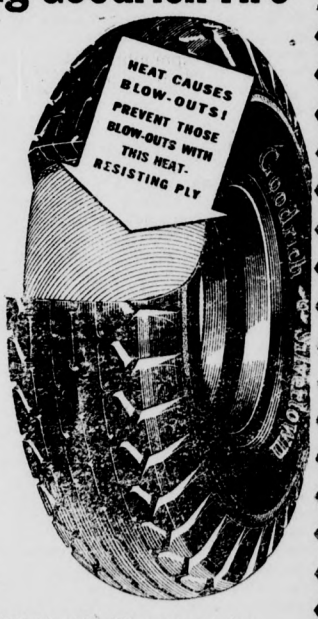
FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES
The Best That the Market Affords
RAY MATHIS
RED & WHITE STORE

WE KNOW HOW DANGEROUS A BLOW-OUT CAN BE!

. . . that's why we swear by this life-saving Goodrich Tire

ARE *your* tires safe? Do you realize what havoc *one* blow-out can play with life, limb, car and pocketbook? Decide now whether it isn't wiser to come in today and let us put a set of Goodrich Safety Silvertowns on your car. No other tire in the world can give you the priceless protection of the Life-Saver Golden Ply, a layer of special rubber and full-floating cords, scientifically treated to resist the terrific *blowout-causing* heat generated *inside* all tires by today's high speeds. You're protected because rubber and fabric don't separate. Dangerous heat blisters don't get a start inside the tire. And when you prevent the blister, you prevent the high-speed blow-out.

And—this is remarkable—in spite of the fact that Goodrich spent thousands of dollars to develop this life-saving invention, the Silvertown does not cost you a cent more. In fact, Silvertowns *cost even less than other super-quality tires!* Keep danger a stranger. See us about a set of Golden Ply Silvertowns today.



NO RED TAPE QUICK EASY NO DELAYS
CREDIT
ASK FOR TO EVERYONE BUDGET DEPT.

THE NEW Goodrich SAFETY Silvertown
WITH GOLDEN PLY BLOW-OUT PROTECTION

JONES Service STATION
OPPOSITE SCHOOLS - - - - - - Phone Campbell 111

What Irvin S. Cobb Thinks about

Semi-Nude Fashions.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF. —Clothes may not make the man, but leaving them off certainly makes him foolish. And that goes double for the women.

Whence arises the present-day delusion that going about dressed at half-mast enchances the attractiveness of the average adult? Our forbears of the Victorian era wore too much for health or happiness or cleanliness. But isn't it worse to offend the eye all through the lingering summer by not wearing enough to cover up blemishes, the bulges and the bloats that come with maturity? Sun baths should be taken on a doctor's prescription, not at the corner of First and Main.

Irvin S. Cobb

Women old enough to know better are the worst offenders, seems like. If only they'd stop to consider that the snail, which is naked, would lose in any beauty contest against the butterfly, which wears all the regalia the traffic will stand!

But even though it's for their own good, you can't tell 'em. If somebody started the fad of going at the game while practically nude, inside of two weeks mumblepeg would be the national pastime—until somebody else thought up a game to be played by folks without a stitch on. Or anyhow, just a stitch here and there.

• • •

Doctoring Movie Scripts.

USUALLY they lay these yarns on Mr. Sam Goldwyn, who thrives upon them and goes right on turning out successes, his motto being, "What's grammar as between friends so long as the box office shows results?" But, for a change, this one is ascribed to another producer, who proudly describes himself as a self-made man, which, according to his critics, is relieving the Creator of a considerable responsibility and putting the blame where the blame belongs. They also say no self-made man should stop with the job only partly finished. But then Hollywood is full of parties trying to push Humpty Dumpty off the wall.

As the tale runs, this gentleman entered the conference chamber at his studio and as, with a kingly gesture, he laid down a fat sheaf of typewritten pages, said to the assembled intellects of his staff:

"Jumpmen, in all my experience in the picture business this is what you might call unique. Here is absolutely, posstiffly the only poifect script I have ever read in my ontire life. I tell you that before we start altering it."

• • •

Strikes Versus Wars.

DID you ever notice how like a war is a strike?

The operator and his operatives are the shock troops that suffer the heaviest casualties. The owner risks his profits and perhaps his market and sometimes his plant. The worker gives up his wages, frequently his job, occasionally his life.

Stockholders see dividends vanishing and investments shrinking. Citizens see their communities disrupted. Women and children go on short rations, many a time go actually hungry. For, as in a war, the innocent non-combatants bear most grievous burdens.

Those who really garner in the spoils—professional agitators; financial buzzards eager to seize on bankrupted industries; lawyers with their writs and their injunctions; imported thugs masquerading, for one side or the other as honest mechanics—these might be likened to stay-at-home diplomats and profiteers and hired mercenaries who induce friendly nations to turn enemies so they may gain their own selfish ends.

After it's over, we realize that almost any strike might have been averted had common sense and common justice ruled, rather than greed and entrenched stubbornness and fomented hate. And the same is true of almost any war. For every real benefit to humanity came out of peace and arbitration, not out of battle and destruction.

And here's the final parallel: Ultimately, the supposed victor finds himself the actual loser. Tell me which army won any great strike—or any great war—and I'll tell you who won the San Francisco fire and the Galveston flood.

IRVIN S. COBB.

©—WNU Service.

Crocodiles, Alligators

Crocodiles and alligators are so closely allied zoologically that many laymen cannot distinguish between them. Hence alligators are frequently accused of attacking and killing men when, in reality, the killers are crocodiles. Naturalists who have spent their lives in the study of these reptiles, says Collier's Weekly, state that they have never heard of an authentic case of a human death caused by an alligator.

Scenes and Persons in the Current News

1—Mrs. Elizabeth Walker Harrison appears before the senate claims committee to ask a pension for her mother, Mary Lord Harrison, widow of the late President Benjamin Harrison. 2—Severe fighting between Chinese and Japanese troops around Peiping presaged a major war in the Orient. Photograph shows a detachment of Japanese troops arriving at Tientsin. 3—Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Wauchope, high commissioner for Palestine, under whose direction British troop reinforcements continue to enter the Holy Land in view of possible trouble between the Arabs and the Jews.

Chicago Cadet Is West Point's First

Arthur W. Overbeck, who was cited by Gen. Malin Craig as the No. 1 man of the 1937 graduating class of the West Point Military

academy. He led 298 future generals in his class with a general average for four years of 94.6. He is the first cadet from Illinois to graduate with top honors.

Nation Honors Memory of Sen. Robinson

Honoring the memory of Senator Joseph T. Robinson, who died suddenly in Washington at the age of sixty-four, President Roosevelt, cabinet officers and members of congress attended the state funeral in the senate chamber. Funeral services were held later at Little Rock, Ark., where the body was interred.

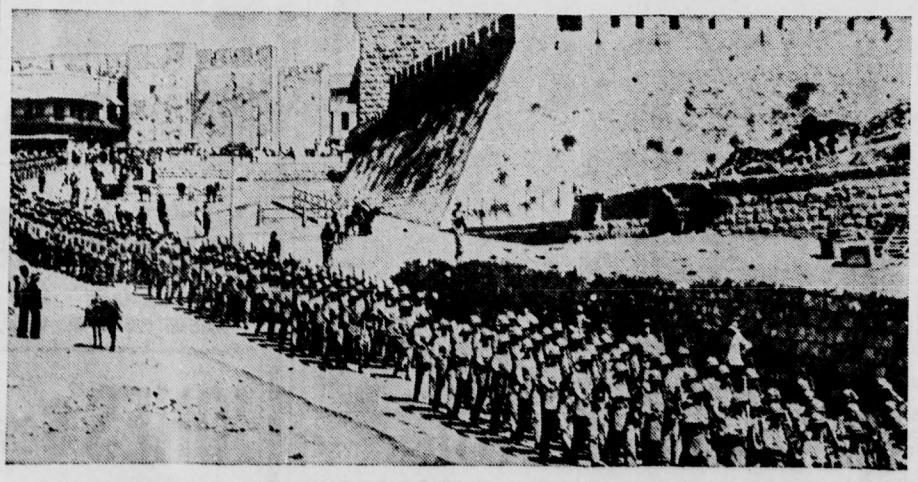
It's Good-by to Wash Day "Blues"

Arlene Causey shows how easy it is to hang up clothes with the aid of a new canvas clothes basket suspended on the clothes line wound on a new automatic self-tightening reel. The devices were on display at the recent Summer International Homefurnishing Markets at the Merchandise Mart in Chicago.

KEEPS COOL

Hot summer days cause no discomfort or worry to seventeen-month-old Mike of St. Vincent's orphanage, Chicago. In fact, Mike appears neither hurried or worried. He actually seems to enjoy hot weather and the bath spray.

War Clouds Threaten Peace of Holy Land



An impressive array of British military might, pictured with an old fortress for a background outside of Jerusalem. Outbreak of fighting between the Jews and Arab population was feared as a result of the recommendations of the British royal commission that Palestine be divided into separate Jewish and Arab sections with a British neutral zone between them. Neither Jews nor Arabs desire such a partition.

FARM TOPICS

LICE, MITES CHECK THE BIRDS' HEALTH

Profits Reduced in Summer by Lack of Care.

By L. M. Black, Extension Poultryman, New Jersey College of Agriculture. WNU Service.

Dealing with the lice and mite menace on the poultry farm is one of the many details which so greatly affect the efficiency, and consequently the profits, of poultry keeping in summer.

When various parasites go unchecked, the birds' feed consumption and productiveness are seriously curtailed. Lice and mites are two species which are easily recognized and on which war should be declared as soon as they are detected.

To find lice, carefully inspect the skin on the abdomen of several birds. When present, lice may be noticed hurrying to take refuge beneath the feathers. Their presence may also be noted by the existence of egg masses on the shorter feathers about the head of the bird or on the fluff feathers on the abdomen.

The easiest and most practical treatment for body lice is to apply nicotine sulphate of 40 per cent strength in a thin stream to the roost tops. Treat the roosts about a half hour before dark and repeat the treatment in a week to 10 days. Two such treatments should protect the flock for the rest of the summer. The principle of the treatment is that the heat of the birds' bodies volatilizes the nicotine, which penetrates the feathers and kills the lice. Unhatched lice eggs are unaffected by the treatment but will have hatched by the time the second application is made.

Mites, unlike lice, do not live constantly on the bodies of birds. Their presence is detected by a close inspection of the crevices about the roosts and nests where they may be observed as a grayish or reddish powder-like substance that moves when closely watched. Hiding in such crevices by day these tiny parasites migrate to the birds' bodies at night and, after sucking blood return to their hiding places. An application of an approved mite oil, old crank-case oil, or crude oil to the roosts and nests will eliminate all danger from these pests for at least six months, depending upon the lasting qualities of the oil used.

Handle Wool Carefully in Packing for Market

In the preparation of wool for the market, special care should be taken to tie and pack the fleeces properly. Manufacturers discriminate against damaged or dirty fleece because of the excessive shrinkage which takes place when such wool is cleaned. Shearing sheep on a clean floor or canvas will protect the fleece from dirt, grass or straw.

Do not let the animal kick the fleece apart. It is hard to wrap a torn fleece as neatly as an unbroken one. Before a fleece is rolled, all tags, dirt and foreign material should be removed. Then the sides and neck should be folded in and the entire fleece rolled into a compact ball, starting with the tail-end and ending with the shoulders.

Never use binder twine for wrapping up a fleece, because the fibers work into the wool, do not take dye and appear in yarn and woolen fabrics as coarse, colorless material. Buyers object to fleeces tied with such twine. Instead, use standard paper twine. Most fleeces should be wrapped two ways around, especially if the wool is short.—Wallaces' Farmer.

Agricultural Notes

Keep fresh, clean water or milk before growing poultry.

• • •

Each 500 chicks should have at least one acre of range.

• • •

Cannibalism among chicks is largely caused by lack of something to do, to over-crowded houses, or to hunger.

• • •

Chicken tight fencing should be erected to keep the birds off diseased ground.

• • •

Washing eggs diminishes their keeping quality and hastens their deterioration.

• • •

Chopped Swiss chard is an excellent green feed for chickens during the hot months.

• • •

Do not overcrowd young chickens. Allow at least one foot of floor space for every three chicks.

• • •

Cuba has ruled that small tomatoes may be sent out of the country, but large ones must be kept at home.

• • •

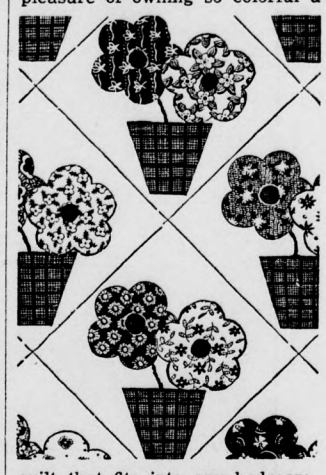
Public schools at Tula, Russia, have produced a hardy frost-resisting grain resembling wheat by crossing wheat and rye.

• • •

Records kept by 163 Oklahoma farm women for Oklahoma A. and M. college show they contribute an average of $286 annually to the family income.

Prize Applique Quilt With Much Variety

Here's simplicity in needlework in this gay applique quilt, Grandmother's Prize—they're such easy patches to apply! If it's variety you're looking for, make this your choice. There's the fun of using so many different materials—the pleasure of owning so colorful a



quilt that fits into any bedroom. And if it's just a pillow you want, the 8 inch block makes an effective one. Pattern 1458 contains complete, simple instructions for cutting, sewing and finishing, together with yardage chart, diagram of quilt to help arrange the blocks for single and double bed size, and a diagram of block which serves as a guide for placing the patches and suggests contrasting materials.

Send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) for this pattern to The Sewing Circle Needlecraft Dept., 82 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Please write your name, address, and pattern number plainly.

Household Helps

Do you know the proper thing to say when you sit on a wad of chewing gum?

If your suit is washable, here is the correct command—if you want to get rid of the chewing gum and not your garment:

"Bring me an egg white, some soap and some lukewarm water. Then stand back and watch me soften the gum with the egg white—so! And finally wash it completely away with the soapy water."

If your suit isn't washable, the fabric-saving element is carbon tetra-chloride, which will remove all traces of stain.

The authority for these points of chewing gum etiquette is a new booklet called "Handy Helps for Homemakers," which has been prepared by a group of home economics authorities. This booklet is a convenient, compact handbook of practical remedies for the most common household problems. It is divided into four sections: laundering (which includes not only stain-removal formulae, but also detailed advice on the proper way to wash various fabrics); home lighting; heating, and cooking.

The writers of the "Handy Helps for Homemakers" booklet have confined the chapter on "Cooking" to an informative discussion of meat-selection rules, suggestions for improving actual cooking technique and a summary of the merits and problems of home canning.

A copy of the "Handy Helps for Homemakers" book can be secured by sending 5 cents to cover postage and handling to Miss Boyd, 210 S. Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.—Adv.

HOT? TIRED? KOOL-AID with Sunshine Drink with Vitamin D MAKES 10 BIG GLASSES 5¢ At GROCERS

WNU—12 30—37

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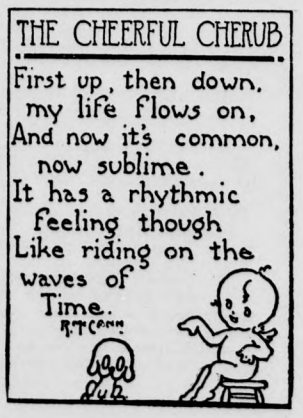
AGENTS

WANTED RESPONSIBLE PARTY in each community to mail or distribute our advertising. Part time. Good pay. Send stamp. **Shaw Press, 27 E. Holly, Pasadena, Calif.**



News Review of Current Events

SENATE KILLS COURT BILL

Votes 70 to 20 to Recommit . . . Elect Barkley New Majority Leader . . Spanish War Enters Second Year

Senator Harrison (right) Congratulates Senator Barkley.

Edward W. Pickard
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

© Western Newspaper Union.

'Glory Be to God!'

DYING for weeks, the scheme to add to the number of justices of the Supreme court finally choked its last gasp and left this world. On a roll-call vote the United States senate voted to recommit the Robinson substitute for the President's original bill to the judiciary committee. The vote was 70 to 20, the most crushing defeat the President's legislation has yet suffered at the hands of a house of congress.

In an agreement made at a session of the judiciary committee earlier, it had been decided to let the opposition senators write their own bill, an innocuous measure for "judicial reform" not dealing in any way with the Supreme court. Senator Barkley, the new majority leader, attempted to save the President's face by having the bill left on the calendar, but he never had a chance. When the roll-call came, even Senators Ashurst of Arizona and Minton of Indiana, two of the Supreme court bill's chief supporters, voted to recommit.

"Glory be to God!" said Sen. Hiram Johnson (Rep., Calif.) when the results of the roll call were made known. The applause that bellowed forth from the senators and gallery alike left no doubt that the veteran from California had voiced the sentiments of the great majority.

—★—

Low Interest for Farmers

BY A vote of 71 to 19, the senate overrode the President's veto of a bill extending for a year low interest rates on loans to farmers. It was a defeat even more crushing than the recommission of the court bill, and made the bill a law without the President's signature, for the house had previously passed it by a two-thirds majority over Mr. Roosevelt's veto.

Senator Barkley made a half-hearted attempt to stave off the overwhelming vote, and the defeat was accepted by many observers as an expression of resentment over Barkley's having been elected majority leader instead of Sen. Pat Harrison of Mississippi.

—★—

Barkley, 38; Harrison, 37

SEN. WILLIAM H. DIETERICH of Illinois changed his mind at the last minute and today Alben W. Barkley, hard-fisted, blustering senator from Kentucky, is the majority leader of the United States senate, succeeding the late Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas. The vote was 38 for Barkley to 37 for Sen. Pat Harrison of Mississippi.

VicePresident Garner

The conservative Democrats in the senate had been assured of 38 votes, enough to elect Harrison, on the eve of the secret election. But that night Dieterich, apparently under pressure from the Democratic party organization in Illinois, begged Harrison to release his pledged vote, in order that the President's choice might head the party in the senate.

The slim victory by no means patched the obvious party rift. Even the administration admitted that the President's Supreme court bill was virtually dead, even then. Vice President Garner visited Sen. Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, leader of the opposition forces, and invited the opposition, which it was believed had enough votes to recommit the substitute bill to the judiciary committee, to draft a new bill.

President Roosevelt then told Senators Barkley and Harrison at the White House that four measures "must" be passed before the January session: The minimum wage, maximum hours and child labor bill; the new AAA and ever-normal granary bill; the Wagner housing bill, and legislation to plug loopholes in the federal tax laws. Congress was all for quick adjournment, the President was told. The possibility of adjourning congress, then recalling it in special session in the late fall, with committees continuing to function in the interim, was then discussed, but what agreement had been reached was not announced.

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A Citizen Takes His Pen

CRUSHING blow to the President's court program, delivered at the time it hurt most, was a letter written by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York to Sen. Robert F. Wagner of that state. The letter, made public, revealed Governor Lehman's opinion "as a citizen of the state of New York" that the bill would be "contrary" to the "interests" of the people of the state. "Its enactment," the governor wrote, "would create a greatly dangerous precedent which could be availed of by future less well-intentioned administrations for the purpose of oppression or for the curtailment of the constitutional rights of our citizens."

Gov. Lehman

—★—

Bloody Anniversary

THE Spanish civil war entered its second year. For the populations of rebel cities, the occasion was one for joyous celebration, with fiestas, bull fights and concerts the order of the day. Gen. Francisco Franco, commander of the insurgent forces, publicly proclaimed it a "year of triumph." He ordered that all communications and public documents for the next twelve months be dated as of "the second year of triumph."

In the first "year of triumph," more than a million persons, including women and children, were killed. The insurgents claim to have taken 34 of the 50 provincial capitals of the country, and all of its colonies. They have captured six of the eleven cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants: Seville, Malaga, Bilbao, Saragossa, Cordoba and Granada.

The rebels lost little time in attempting to regain their losses around Madrid. Franco unleashed the full power of his main army of 160,000 in a drive to recapture Brunete and other suburbs of the loyalist stronghold; they were met by at least 250,000 defending government troops. Every weapon of war except gas was used. There was hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches and the greatest use of artillery since the World war as the fiercest battle of the Spanish conflict raged. The battle was opened by as spectacular an aerial fight as the world has seen in years; insurgents were reported to have lost 27 planes against only four for the loyalists.

If there were any definite gains made in a week's fighting, they were probably on the side of the insurgents, observers reported, although the government estimated the rebels had lost 10,000 men.

—★—

Japs Maul U. S. Women

ASSAULT upon two American women by sentries in the Japanese embassy in Peiping brought vigorous protests, both orally and in writing, from the United States embassy. The two women, Mrs. Helen R. Jones of Detroit and Miss Carol Lathrop of Washington, D. C., were walking through the embassy when sentries charged them from behind sandbag barricades. While one sentry kicked Miss Lathrop in the side, another held off Mrs. Jones with the flat of his bayonet. When the women were released they were roughly shoved, Mrs. Jones being forcefully kicked from behind.

Sino-Japanese Crisis

JUST after a verbal agreement between Chinese and Japanese military commanders had appeared to have prevented an impending renewal of the Sino-Japanese war, the Japanese government officially announced that heavy concentration of Chinese troops had been made at Peiping, constituting a direct act of aggression against Japan.

At the same time the Nanking government claimed that 17 Japanese troop trains, carrying 30,000 soldiers, were en route to North China from Corea and Manchukuo. Earlier, 12,000 Japanese troops were said to have arrived in North China to supplement the regular garrison of 7,000.

At Tientsin, Gen. Sung Cheh-Yuan, chairman of the Hopei-Chahar political council and commander of the Chinese forces in North China, had complied verbally with the Japanese ultimatum for peace, although he refused to sign anything. In a talk with Lieut.-Gen. Kiyoshi Katsuki, the Japanese commander, he apologized for the clash between Japanese troops and the Chinese Twenty-ninth army at Lukowkiao July 7, the incident which perpetrated the new crisis, and expressed the regrets of the Hopei-Chahar council. He said that he would dismiss several of his officers as a punishment.

Gen. Sung assured the Japanese he would evacuate the area west of Peiping, and would do his utmost to suppress communism and anti-Japanese activities.

Part of the agreement was that both Chinese and Japanese troops should be withdrawn from the walled city of Wanpingshien, suburb of Peiping. But Chinese troops refused to withdraw when, they alleged, it became certain the Japanese had no intention of withdrawing, either. In the midst of many conflicting and confusing reports the outcome of any truce was problematical to say the least.

—★—

Europe Short on Grain

EUROPE began to worry about the possibilities of a hungry winter as early threshing indicated a serious grain shortage.

Germany's shortage was estimated at 3,000,000 tons. The deficit will be met partly with increased consumption of potatoes and sugar beets, and partly with cheap, plentiful corn from southeastern Europe. It is expected, even so, that Germany will have to buy 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 tons from other foreign countries. Experts estimated that the German harvest for 1937 would be 10 to 20 per cent below the average for the years 1930-35.

Poland, from which Germany has been able to buy grain in the past, will not be able to sell any this year, while Hungarian, Rumanian and Jugoslavian crops will be smaller than last year, because of drouth.

It was believed that if the current drouth continued the farmers of Great Britain would likewise suffer; rainfall in the past month has been about one-fifth normal.

Of the Baltic countries only Lithuania, it is believed, will have a crop equal to her needs. Crops suffered badly in Latvia, Esthonia and Finland. Only Spain, in all Europe, with an increase of 15 per cent over last year's grain harvest, appears likely to enjoy a well-filled bread basket.

—★—

De Valera Is Re-elected

IF HIS party, Fianna Fail, can keep in power that long, Eamon de Valera will be president of the executive council of the Irish Free State for another five years. He was elected to the nation's highest office by a vote of 82 to 52 in the dail eireann (parliament). De Valera, in favor of severing all ties with Great Britain, won even the vote of the labor group, which does not endorse his party.

It was believed that De Valera would go ahead with legislation necessary to implement the new constitution approved in the plebiscite of July 1. He would in that case set up a senate and elect a president by popular vote, as the constitution provides. If De Valera is elected president, to serve seven years, political experts say he will virtually disappear from politics and his party will break up.

—★—

Static Wrecked Hindenburg

THE spectacular crash of the Zeppelin Hindenburg, killing 36 at Lakehurst, N. J., last May 6, was probably caused by an unseen spark of static electricity which jumped from the atmosphere to the frame of the dirigible. At least this is the theory of the board of inquiry which investigated the accident and reported to Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper.

The experts considered every other possible cause—fire, sabotage, brush discharge of electricity from sharp points on the ship, broken propeller blade, radio transmitter spark lightning and structural failure—and decided that their theory most nearly fitted the circumstances attending the disaster.

—★—

Inventor of Wireless Dies

GUGLIELMO MARCONI, who altered the lives of all of us when he invented the wireless, died suddenly of a heart attack at his home in Rome. He was sixty-three years old, had been in good health and was planning the construction of a new radio station in the Vatican at the time of his death. Premier Mussolini paid homage to the great inventor, kissing the dead man's forehead in reverence.

Tiny State of Liechtenstein Seldom Explored by Tourist

A new secret police system installed in the tiny European principality of Liechtenstein has stirred up rumors of an impending change in governmental form. The country is governed by a reigning prince, Francis I, under a written constitution, and with a parliament of fifteen members elected by popular vote.

"You may need a magnifying glass to find Liechtenstein easily on the map," says a bulletin from the National Geographic society, "for this principality on the border between eastern Switzerland and western Austria has an area of only sixty-five square miles, or less than the District of Columbia. It is one of the smallest sovereign states in Europe. From his castle above Vaduz, the capital, Francis I can survey almost his whole domain.

Dikes Help Prevent Rhine Floods.

"Tucked away in the central Alps, Liechtenstein remains one of the few places in Europe seldom explored by the tourist. Many have visited it without their knowledge, however, for the Paris - Vienna express passes through the country for fifteen minutes.

"Linked with Austria in a customs union from 1852 to about 1919, Liechtenstein now is more closely allied with Switzerland with which it has had a customs agreement since 1924. It has used Swiss currency for 16 years, and its post and telegraph services are administered by Switzerland. The tiny principality's only communication with Austria is by railroad, but its tie with Switzerland also is by a highway and five bridges across the upper Rhine.

"Usually the Rhine meanders peacefully over its gravel bed, but in flood times, such as that of September, 1927, it becomes a dangerous torrent and does great damage to the adjacent fertile plains. To mitigate floods in Liechtenstein the river has been confined within dikes.

"The Rhine valley comprises one-third of Liechtenstein's territory. It is divided into pastures where black and dun cattle graze; into fields of maize, flax, and hay; vineyards; and orchards of apples, pears, and plums. Most of Liechtenstein's approximately 12,000 inhabitants are engaged in either agriculture or stock raising.

Country Has No Military Service.

"Flanking the Rhine valley are lofty mountains, some of them rising more than a mile high. Down them roar cascading streams that provide electricity not only for lighting but also for power for cotton weaving mills and sawmills. The manufacture of lumber, cotton and leather goods, and pottery, are Liechtenstein's chief industries. Cattle roam on the unforested mountain slopes. Thick forests of beeches, poplars, and evergreens provide hunting grounds for foxes, stags, and hares.

"Liechtenstein has no national debt and imposes few taxes, so the majority of its citizens are prosperous and contented. Although few are wealthy enough to employ servants, neither are they poor. By means of hard work and frugality, most of them are able to attain their chief aim—to own a modern white-washed house. Simple pleasures such as singing societies and Alpine horn concerts, please them more than moving pictures.

"The capital, Vaduz, is a contraction of 'Vallis dulcis,' meaning 'sweet valley,' a name which might be applied to the whole country. The town's flower-bedecked white houses lie at the foot of a white cliff. On the cliff, three hundred feet above, is perched the white castle belonging to the prince. Its ancient square tower is said to have been built by the Romans, but the rest of the castle was built in 1712 and restored in 1907 in a Sixteenth century style. In it are displayed the eighty leather helmets of Liechtenstein's last soldiers. Since 1868 when military service was discontinued, the country has had no army."

Man's Discourtesy to Kipling Was Profitable

On one occasion one of the trees at Kipling's home was injured by a bus, the driver of which was also the landlord of the village inn. Kipling wrote this man a letter of complaint which the recipient promptly sold to one of his guests. Again the angry author wrote, this time a more violent letter, which fetched a much higher price.

A few days later Kipling called on the landlord and demanded to know why he had received no answer to his letters.

"Why, I was hoping you'd write me some more," said Boniface. "Your letters pay much better than bus driving," he said.—Kansas City Star.

Past the Prime

WHEN Dean Inge entered his seventh decade he quoted the following maxims for old people:

The good man feels old age more by the strength of his soul than by the weakness of his body.—Sir Thomas Overbury.

But go thou thy way till the end be; for thou shalt rest, and stand in thy lot at the end of the days.—Daniel.

But at my back I always hear
Time's winged chariot hurrying near
And yonder all before us lie
Deserts of vast eternity.
—Andrew Marvell.

Why MORE FARM TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED WITH FIRESTONE TRACTOR TIRES THAN ALL OTHER MAKES OF TIRES COMBINED

Farmers **KNOW** *Ground Grip Tires*

PROVIDE GREATER TRACTION
INCREASED DRAWBAR PULL
SAVE MORE TIME AND MONEY

NOW THE *Amazing New*

Firestone
GROUND GRIP TIRE
THAT PROVIDES STILL GREATER TRACTION AND SAVINGS

FIRESTONE has done it again! All you have to do is to examine the amazing new Firestone Ground Grip Tractor Tire and you will quickly understand why it provides still greater traction, greater drawbar pull, and makes greater savings in time and fuel. The basic Firestone patented Ground Grip tread design has been retained, but the extra heavy bars of rubber are spaced wider and built higher. The tire cleans itself still better, providing much greater traction.

Farmers everywhere are welcoming this new tire, for tests show that tractors equipped with it consume up to 50% less fuel, as compared with tractors equipped with steel lugged wheels. With this amazing new tire you get up to 30% more available drawbar pull on dry sod — up to 40% more on stubble — and up to 50% more on wet plowed ground, than with any other tire made.

Only Firestone can build all this extra traction into a tractor tire because only Firestone has the patented extra construction features of Gum-Dipped cords which are stronger to resist the strain of heavy pulling, and two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords under the tread which bind the tread and cord body into one inseparable unit. The tread is made of specially compounded rubber which resists the action of sun, rain, and snow. See this amazing new tire at your Firestone Implement Dealer, Tire Dealer or Auto Supply & Service Store today. You will want a set on your tractor so you can make the savings that only Firestone Ground Grip Tractor Tires provide.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone, Monday evenings over Nationwide N. B. C. Red Network

If you have not received a copy of the new Firestone Farm Tire Catalog, please send your name and address to The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California, and a copy will be mailed to you promptly.

FOR CARS • TRUCKS • TRACTORS AND ALL WHEELED FARM IMPLEMENTS

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MASONIC NOTICE

Charity Lodge No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Calif. Stated Meetings held on the first Monday of each month.
M. Lloyd Morgan, W. M.
T. A. Robinson, Secretary

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge No. 42 meets every Thursday evening in I.O.O.F. Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.
Paul Jones, N. G.
W. G. Smily, Secretary

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
No. 1600

On Monday, the 16th day of August, 1937 at 2:00 o'clock P. M. at the front door of the County Court House in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara, State of California, SAN JOSE ABSTRACT & TITLE INSURANCE CO., a corporation, Trustee will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States, the following described real property, situate in the County of Santa Clara, State of California, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the Westerly line of First Street, distant thereon Northerly Four Hundred Thirty-seven (437) feet from the intersection of said line of First Street with the Northerly line of Campbell Avenue; thence continuing Northerly along said line of First Street, Fifty (50) feet; thence at right angles Westerly One Hundred Forty-nine and 50/100 (149.50) feet; thence at right angles Southerly Fifty (50) feet; thence at right angles Easterly One Hundred Forty-nine and 50/100 (149.50) feet to the place of beginning, and being a portion of Section 26, Township 7 South Range 1 West, M.D.B. & M. and a portion of the Fifteen (15) foot strip as shown and delineated upon Map entitled "Map No. 1 of the Rodeck Subdivision in the Town of Campbell, and being a portion of the Southwest 1-4 of Section 26 Township 7 South Range 1 West" and which said Map was filed on May 6, 1912 in the office of the County Recorder of Santa Clara County, State of California, in Vol. "O" of Maps, page 19, records of said County.

Said sale will be made to satisfy the obligations secured by and pursuant to the power of sale conferred in a certain Deed of Trust executed by A. J. Cramphorn, a single man as Trustor to Daisy V. Watson, as Trustee, for the benefit and security of Gilman M. Watson dated January 21, 1931 and recorded January 23, 1931 in Volume 553 of Official Records, page 230, Santa Clara County Records.

San Jose Abstract & Title Insurance Co., a corporation, has been duly substituted as Trustee under the above Deed of Trust.

Notice of breach of said obligations and election to sell said real property was recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said County on April 20, 1937 in Volume 816 of Official Records, page 529. This notice is given in compliance with the written application heretofore made on the trustee by said beneficiary.

Dated: July 20, 1937
SAN JOSE ABSTRACT & TITLE INSURANCE CO.
As Trustee.
By L. P. Edwards
(Corporate Seal) Its President.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE CAMPBELL PRESS

LEGAL ADVERTISING

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Santa Clara

In the Matter of the Estate of Richard W. Mills, Deceased

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Richard W. Mills, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said decedent, to file them, with the necessary vouchers, in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in and for Santa Clara County, California, within six (6) months after the first publication of this Notice, or within said period to present the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the said administrator at the law offices of Bohnett, Hill, Cottrell & Boccardo at 1114 Bank of America Building, in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara, State of California, which said last named is designated by the undersigned as the place of business in all matters pertaining to said estate.

San Jose, Calif., this 22nd day of July, A. D., 1937.
AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
Administrator of the estate of Richard W. Mills, deceased
BOHNETT, HILL, COTTRELL & BOCCARDO
Attorneys for said administrator
(7,29; 8,5-12-19)

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
No. 1588

On Monday, the 23rd day of August, 1937 at 2:00 o'clock P. M. at the front door of the County Court House in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara, State of California, SAN JOSE ABSTRACT & TITLE INSURANCE CO., a corporation, Trustee will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States, the following described real property, situate in the County of Santa Clara, State of California, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the Westerly line of Esther Avenue, distant thereon S. 0 degree 14' E. Three Hundred Fifty-three (353) feet from the intersection of said line of Esther Avenue with the Southerly line of Hamilton Avenue as it now exists; thence S. 0 degree 14' E. along said line of Esther Avenue, Fifty-six (56) feet; thence N. 89 degrees 26' W. and parallel with said line of Hamilton Avenue, One Hundred Twenty (120) feet; thence N. 0 degree 14' W. Fifty-six (56) feet; thence S. 89 degrees 26' E. One Hundred Twenty (120) feet to the place of beginning, and being a part of Lot 1, as said lot is delineated and so designated upon Map entitled, "Map of P. G. Keith's Subdivision in the N. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of Section 26 Township 7 South, Range 1 West, M. D. M." and which said Map was recorded on January 20, 1890, in the office of the County Recorder of Santa Clara County, State of California, In Vol. "D" of Maps, page 169.

Said sale will be made to satisfy the obligations secured by and pursuant to the power of sale conferred in a certain Deed of Trust executed by Joe Hansen and Evelyn Hansen, husband and wife, as Trustors to San Jose Abstract & Title Insurance Co., a corporation, as Trustee, for the benefit and security of S. N. Hedegard and Annie M. Hedegard, his wife, dated January 16, 1936 and recorded January 21 1936, in Volume 758 of Official Records, page 179, Santa Clara County Records.

Notice of breach of said obligations and election to sell said real property was recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said County on April 26, 1937 in Volume 823 of Official Records, page 110. This notice is given in compliance with the written application heretofore made on the trustee by said beneficiaries.
SAN JOSE ABSTRACT & TITLE INSURANCE CO.
As Trustee.
By L. P. Edwards
(Corporate Seal) Its President.
(7,29; 8,5-12-19)

JAPANESE OIL
Made in U. S. A.
FOR HAIR AND SCALP
Different from Ordinary Hair Tonics
IT'S A SCALP MEDICINE!
40c & $1. FEEL IT WORK! At All Druggists
Write for FREE Booklet "The Truth About The Hair." National Remedy Co., New York

YOU KNOW ME, AL — Appearances Are Deceiving — By RING LARDNER

OH, YES, I WAS A BALL PLAYER TOO FOR A LONG TIME. I'M WHAT THEY CALL A TEN YEAR MAN
REALLY, MR. KEEFE ?
OH, I'VE BEEN IN ATHALETICS ALMOST ALL MY LIFE — FOR A COUPLE O' YEARS I WAS IN THE RING TOO, TRYIN' TO FIND ONE OF THEM MILLION DOLLAR GATES
YOU'RE A VERY VERSATILE PERSON, MR. KEEFE
GOSH, I SUPPOSE THAT AFTER HEARIN' ABOUT ALL THEM THINGS I'VE DONE, YOU MUST THINK I'M A LOT OLDER THAN I REALLY AM
OH, NOT AT ALL, MR. KEEFE. I'M QUITE SURE YOU'RE NOT AS OLD AS YOU LOOK ?
DICK DORGAN
© 1937 American News Features, Inc.

Perry's Famous Message

Perry's message after the battle of Lake Erie read: "We have met the enemy and they are ours—two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop." For the first time in its naval history a British fleet had been compelled to surrender.

American Population in 1754

The population of the American colonies in 1754 was given as 1,192,896 whites and 292,738 negroes. In 1783 the thirteen states had a total population of 2,339,300 and the first census, that of 1790, gave a population of 2,810,248. The population was very largely Protestant in religion.

Only English Pope

Nicholas Brakespeare, who was elected in 1154, was the only English Pope.

(Continued from Page 5)

baceous plants which would have been killed by any of the fumigants formerly used .

Under the direction of the entomological service, it is now being tested out on a number of pests in other states and countries, including the sweet potato weevil in Louisiana, apple maggot in Canada, European corn borer and Japanese beetle in the United States, Indian pod borer in Puerto Rico, and many others.

Vitally important, it has been found to be effective against ground squirrels, rats and other rodents. It has the added advantage of killing all the fleas, lice, mites and other parasites which live on the rodents and which are disease carriers. At the rate of one-half cubic centimeter per cubic foot of space, it will kill a full grown rat in 145 minutes; at 1 cubic centimeter in 42 minutes.

This miracle chemical—a miracle at least, when "tamed"—may also prove the answer to the termite problem before long. It has been used to a limited extent against termites with promising results, and further tests are under way.

Mr. Mackie announces that the dosage to be used varies from 3 1-2 pounds per 1000 cubic feet in vacuum fumigation for 90 minutes, to 4 ounces per 1000 cubic feet over night for greenhouse work, and a pound for 24 hours on dried fruit and grain. The gas has been used very effectively recently in destroying cheese mite in cheese factories—a discovery of great importance which will result in big savings.

As a result of the splendid work of Mr. Mackie and his fellow entomologists, agricultural officials of the United States department of agriculture, of many of the other states and of Canada, are now working in collaboration with California's state department of Agriculture to extend use of the fumigant to other fields.

Cattle Kingdom
a new serial by
ALAN LE MAY
Suspected and disliked, handsome young Billy Wheeler won a place on the range . . . and the heart of winsome Marian Dunn. You'll enjoy this new story of mystery, adventure and hot-blooded shooting as it unfolds serially in our paper . . . a pulsing drama of life in the rugged Western cow country.
A REAL THRILL!

MISSING!
Stop missing good shaves! Discover Star Single-edge Blades! Made since 1880 by the inventors of the original safety razor. Keen, long-lasting uniform.
4 FOR 10¢
STAR SUPER EDGE BLADES STAR
STAR BLADES
FOR GEM AND EVER-READY RAZORS

RED & WHITE
has the
Biggest Values
in town

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES

In all Christian Science churches a lesson-sermon will be read Sunday, August 1, on the subject "Love."

The golden text will be: "Be perfect, be of good comfort,be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you (II Cor. 13:11). Bible selections will include the following passage from I John 4: 16: "And we have known and believed the love that God hath to us. God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God and God in him."

A passage from the Christian Science textbook will also be included, which reads: "Love the divine Principle, is the Father and Mother of the universe, including man. . . . The precise form of God must be of small importance in comparison with the sublime question. What is infinite Mind or divine Love? (p. 256).

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH NOTICES
Edwin Bowling, Pastor

Church school at 9:45 a. m.

Service of worship with sermon by the pastor at 11 a. m.

Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.

Evening Service at 7:30. The pastor is preaching a series of sermons on Messages from the Psalms.

Speciality, Specialty

The words speciality, specialty should not be confounded; speciality is the state or quality of being special; specialty is an employment to which one is specially devoted, an article in which one specially deals, or the like.

Kermes Oldest Dye Material

Kermes is one of the oldest dye stuffs known to man. It is said to have been used as a dye in the time of Moses.

KEEP BABY'S SKIN SAFE from GERMS
Mother, heed the urgent advice of doctors and hospitals; do as they do; give your baby a daily body-rub with the *antiseptic* oil that chases away germs, and keeps the skin SAFE. That means Mennen Antiseptic Oil. It's used by nearly all maternity hospitals.
It gets down into skin-folds—and prevents infection. It keeps the skin healthier Get a bottle today. At any druggist.
MENNEN *Antiseptic* OIL

I'M A NEW WOMAN-THANKS TO PURSANG
Yes, Pursang contains, in properly balanced proportions, such proven elements as organic copper and iron. Quickly stimulates appetite and aids nature in building rich, red blood even in cases of simple anemia. When this happens, energy and strength usually return. You feel like new. Get Pursang from your druggist.

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B. H. PAINTER
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of
New and Modern Homes, Etc.
I WILL ASSIST YOU IN ARRANGING FOR BUILDING LOAN, IF REQUIRED
HOME OFFICE: Cordor Ave... Forest, S. J. Phone May... 2
CAMPBELL OFFICE: Campbell Lumber Company Phone 113

Summer Sale!
BUY NOW! 10% OFF Gas Heating Equipment PAY LATER
Here is an opportunity to get your home ready for winter and save money doing it. This Summer Sale of Gas Heating Equipment means you receive a 10% discount if you buy and install Gas Heating now.
This discount applies on the purchase price and complete installation of furnaces, steam boilers, floor furnaces, gas steam radiators and radiantfires. This 10% Discount also applies on circulating heaters where no more than a simple connection is required.
Purchase terms are exceptionally easy. Just a nominal down payment and NO MONTHLY PAYMENTS UNTIL AFTER OCTOBER FIRST.
Special store and dealer displays everywhere feature gas heating this month. Drop in and choose the heating equipment your home needs.
Buy NOW and Pay Later
SAVE MONEY!
GOLDEN GATE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION 1939
SEE YOUR DEALER
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PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
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